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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 30 JUNE 1986

CENSUS 86 – ABORIGINALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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INTRODUCTION

This publication presents statistics on South Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (TSI) population, compiled from information collected at the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. Some information from previous censuses and information on the total South Australian and Australian population is included for comparison.

The statistics in this publication were derived by counting persons where they were actually staying on Census night 30 June 1986 (except for Tables 3 and 4 which are based on where people usually lived at the time of the Census).

There are minor discrepancies in the numbers in some of the tables in this publication because of the random error that has been introduced into the Census results. See paragraph 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

SUMMARY

The 1986 Census counted 13,298 Aboriginals and 993 Torres Strait Islanders in South Australia, and together they constituted 1.1 per cent of the State's total population, and 6.3 per cent of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. (Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders unless separately identified, are together referred to as Aboriginals for the rest of this publication.) Nationally Aboriginals comprised 1.5 per cent of Australia's total population.

TABLE 1 - PERSONS : SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIA
CENSUSES 1971, 1976, 1981 AND 1986

<i>Census year</i>	<i>Aboriginals</i>	<i>TSIs</i>	<i>Total Aboriginals/ TSIs</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Aboriginals/TSIs as proportion of total population</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
SOUTH AUSTRALIA					
1971	7,140	159	7,299	1,173,707	0.6
1976	9,940	774	10,714	1,244,754	0.9
1981	9,476	349	9,825	1,285,033	0.8
1986	13,298	993	14,291	1,345,945	1.1
AUSTRALIA					
1971	106,290	9,663	115,953	12,755,638	0.9
1976	144,382	16,533	160,915	13,548,448	1.2
1981	144,665	15,232	159,897	14,576,330	1.1
1986	206,104	21,541	227,645	15,602,156	1.5

TABLE 2 - PERSONS BY STATE, CENSUSES 1981 AND 1986

State/Territory	Aboriginals				Total population		Aboriginals as proportion of total 1986 population
	1981		1986		1986		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
New South Wales	35,367	22.1	59,011	25.9	5,401,881	34.6	1.1
Victoria	6,057	3.8	12,611	5.5	4,019,478	25.8	0.3
Queensland	44,698	28.0	61,268	26.9	2,587,315	16.6	2.4
South Australia	9,825	6.1	14,291	6.3	1,345,945	8.6	1.1
Western Australia	31,351	19.6	37,789	16.6	1,406,929	9.0	2.7
Tasmania	2,688	1.7	6,716	3.0	436,353	2.8	1.5
Northern Territory	29,088	18.2	34,739	15.3	154,848	1.0	22.4
Australian Capital Territory	823	0.5	1,220	0.5	249,407	1.6	0.5
Australia	159,897	100.0	227,645	100.0	15,602,156	100.0	1.5

INTERCENSAL CHANGE

The 1986 Census count of 14,291 Aboriginals in South Australia was 4,466 more than the 9,825 counted in 1981. This represents an increase in the State's Aboriginal population of 45 per cent, compared to 5 per cent for the total population.

For Australia, the proportional increase in the Aboriginal population between 1981 and 1986 was 42 per cent.

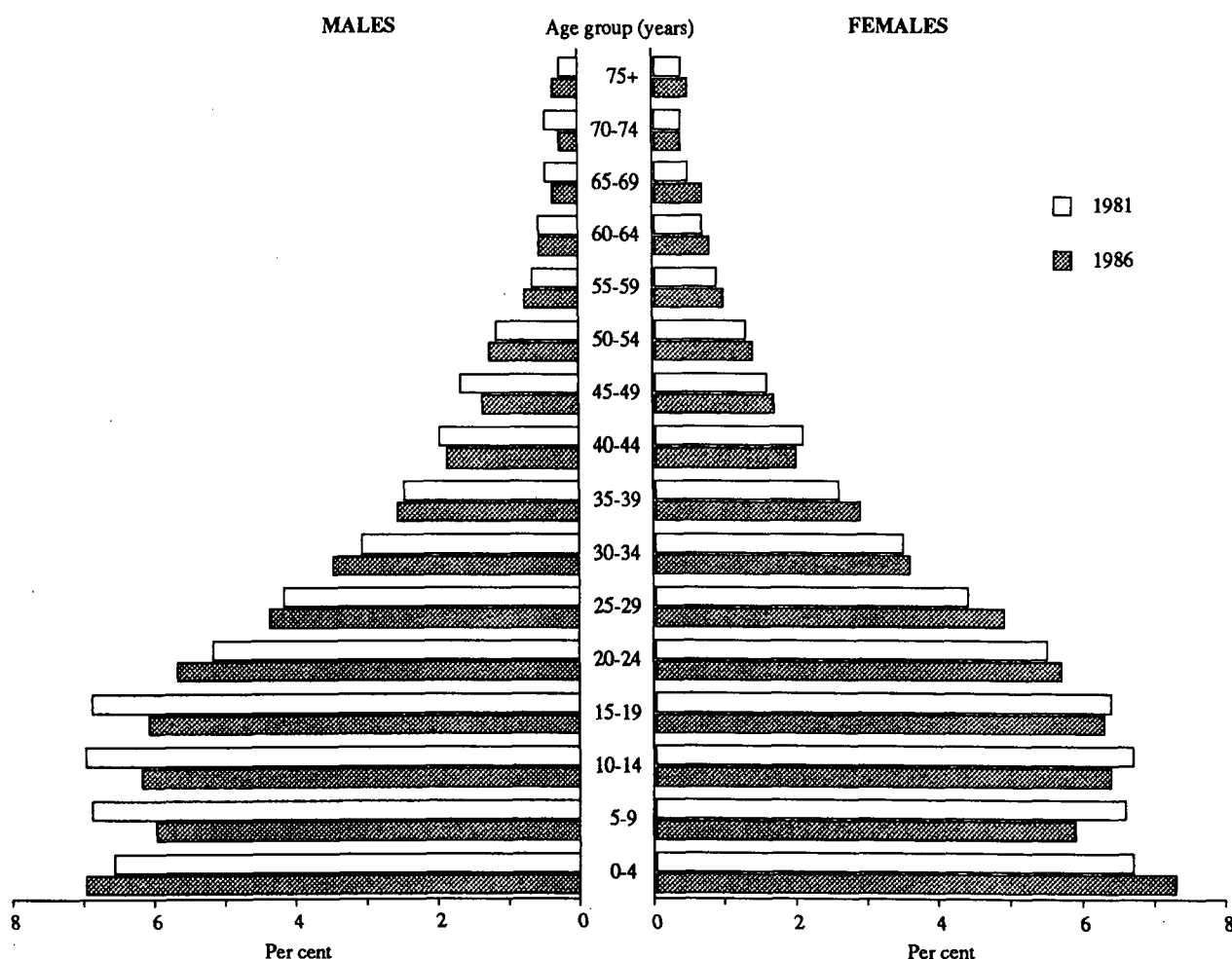
Preliminary analyses of the data suggest that the much higher 1986 counts Australia-wide probably result from a combination of factors, including:

- people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin being more inclined to identify themselves as such;
- the 1986 Census awareness campaign, which included additional measures to inform urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people of the importance of the Census;
- the implementation of special field enumeration procedures in Aboriginal communities;
- improvements made to the 1986 Census processing system to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander responses were correctly coded; and
- the question on Aboriginality was moved to the top of page 2 of the Census form so it would not be easily missed.

The contributions made by natural increase (births less deaths) and interstate migration to the increase in the Aboriginal population between 1981 and 1986 were minimal.

The age-sex distribution of the Aboriginal population has not changed significantly between 1981 and 1986. There has been a slight increase in the proportion aged 0 to 4 years and a decrease in the proportions in the age groups 5 to 9, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 years. A similar pattern of change is also observed for the total South Australian population between 1981 and 1986.

DIAGRAM 1 - ABORIGINALS : AGE BY SEX, CENSUSES 1981 AND 1986



The net effect of interstate migration between 1981 and 1986 was a gain of 264 Aboriginals, representing only 2 per cent of the State's 1986 Aboriginal population.

The largest movements of Aboriginal people occurred between the Northern Territory and South Australia. Of the 1,150 Aboriginals who were usual residents of South Australia in 1986 and usual residents of another State in 1981, 362 (31 per cent) were usual residents of the Northern Territory in 1981. Likewise, of the 886 Aboriginals who were usual residents of South Australia in 1981 and usual residents of another State in 1986, 269 (30 per cent) were residents of the Northern Territory in 1986 (see Table 3).

TABLE 3 - ABORIGINALS : MOVEMENT OF USUAL RESIDENTS
BETWEEN 1981 AND 1986 BY STATE OF ORIGIN/DESTINATION, CENSUS 1986
(Persons)

<i>State of origin/destination</i>	<i>Movement into SA from another State between 1981 and 1986 (inward)</i>	<i>Movement out of SA to another State between 1981 and 1986 (outward)</i>	<i>Net movement into SA</i>
New South Wales	218	180	38
Victoria	112	106	6
Queensland	198	123	75
Western Australia	229	155	74
Tasmania	22	39	-17
Northern Territory	362	269	93
Australian Capital Territory	9	14	-5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>886</i>	<i>264</i>

USUAL RESIDENCE

Aboriginal usual residents of South Australia were less likely than the total population to have been enumerated at home (92 per cent compared to 96 per cent) and the majority of those Aboriginals enumerated away from their usual residence were enumerated elsewhere in South Australia (see Table 4).

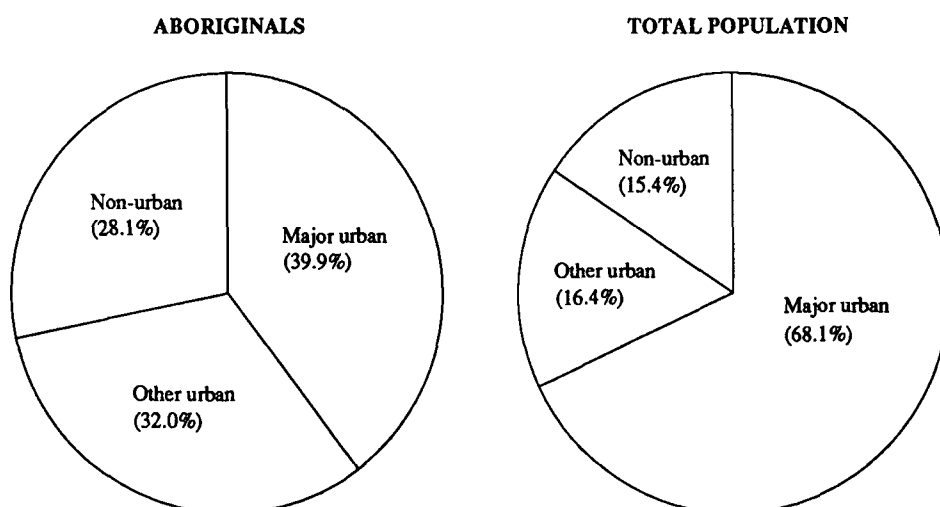
TABLE 4 - SOUTH AUSTRALIAN USUAL RESIDENTS : PLACE OF ENUMERATION, CENSUS 1986

<i>Place of enumeration of usual residents</i>	<i>Aboriginals</i>		<i>Total population</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
At home	13,172	92.2	1,299,687	96.4
Elsewhere;				
In South Australia	922	6.5	32,129	2.4
In another State	195	1.4	16,231	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,289</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,348,047</i>	<i>100.0</i>

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

In the 1986 Census, 68 per cent of the total South Australian population were counted in Urban Adelaide. By comparison, 40 per cent of the State's Aboriginal population were counted in Urban Adelaide, with higher proportions in other urban and non-urban areas.

DIAGRAM 2 - PERSONS : SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986



There were 2,479 more Aboriginals counted in Urban Adelaide in 1986 than in 1981, an increase of 77 per cent, compared with the total State intercensal percentage increase of Aboriginals of 45 per cent.

TABLE 5 - PERSONS : SECTION OF STATE, CENSUSES 1981 AND 1986

Section of State	Aboriginals				Total population	
	1981		1986		1986	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Major urban	3,217	32.7	5,696	39.9	917,000	68.1
Other urban	3,066	31.2	4,580	32.0	221,037	16.4
Non-urban	3,542	36.1	4,015	28.1	207,907	15.4
Total	9,825	100.0	14,291	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

Although the Northern Subdivision of the Adelaide Statistical Division (ASD) is the subdivision in South Australia containing the highest number of Aboriginal people, Aboriginals make up less than 1 per cent of the Subdivision's total population. The Far North Subdivision of the Northern Statistical Division contains 33 fewer Aboriginals than the Northern Subdivision of the ASD but Aboriginal people in the Far North Subdivision make up over one-fifth of that Subdivision's population.

TABLE 6 - PERSONS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS
CENSUS 1986

Statistical division and subdivision	Aboriginals				Total population	Aboriginals as a proportion of total population
	Males number	Females number	Persons number	Proportion per cent	Proportion per cent	per cent
ADELAIDE	2,781	3,043	5,825	40.8	72.6	0.6
Northern	1,065	1,182	2,244	15.7	21.4	0.8
Western	937	1,058	1,996	14.0	15.5	1.0
Eastern	345	323	668	4.7	15.6	0.3
Southern	436	481	917	6.4	20.1	0.3
OUTER ADELAIDE	131	152	283	2.0	5.8	0.4
Barossa	52	36	89	0.6	2.4	0.3
Kangaroo Island	6	12	17	0.1	0.3	0.4
Onkaparinga	29	43	71	0.5	1.6	0.3
Fleurieu	45	59	104	0.7	1.5	0.5
YORKE AND LOWER NORTH	212	213	427	3.0	3.1	1.0
Yorke	165	164	328	2.3	1.7	1.4
Lower North	48	51	99	0.7	1.4	0.5
MURRAY LANDS	589	583	1,174	8.2	4.7	1.9
Riverland	285	245	528	3.7	2.5	1.6
Murray Mallee	306	340	646	4.5	2.2	2.1
SOUTH EAST	183	196	379	2.7	4.5	0.6
Upper South East	62	60	123	0.9	1.4	0.7
Lower South East	121	136	256	1.8	3.1	0.6
EYRE	623	636	1,262	8.8	2.5	3.8
Lincoln	259	242	499	3.5	2.0	1.9
West Coast	365	396	762	5.3	0.5	11.4
NORTHERN	2,419	2,504	4,925	34.5	6.6	5.6
Whyalla	252	266	516	3.6	2.0	1.9
Lake Gilles	12	11	23	0.2	0.1	3.6
Pirie	132	113	244	1.7	2.0	0.9
Flinders Ranges	916	1,014	1,930	13.5	1.8	8.1
Far North	1,108	1,104	2,211	15.5	0.7	22.8
OFF SHORE AND MIGRATORY	14	6	17	0.1	0.2	0.7
TOTAL STATE	6,955	7,335	14,291	100.0	100.0	1.1

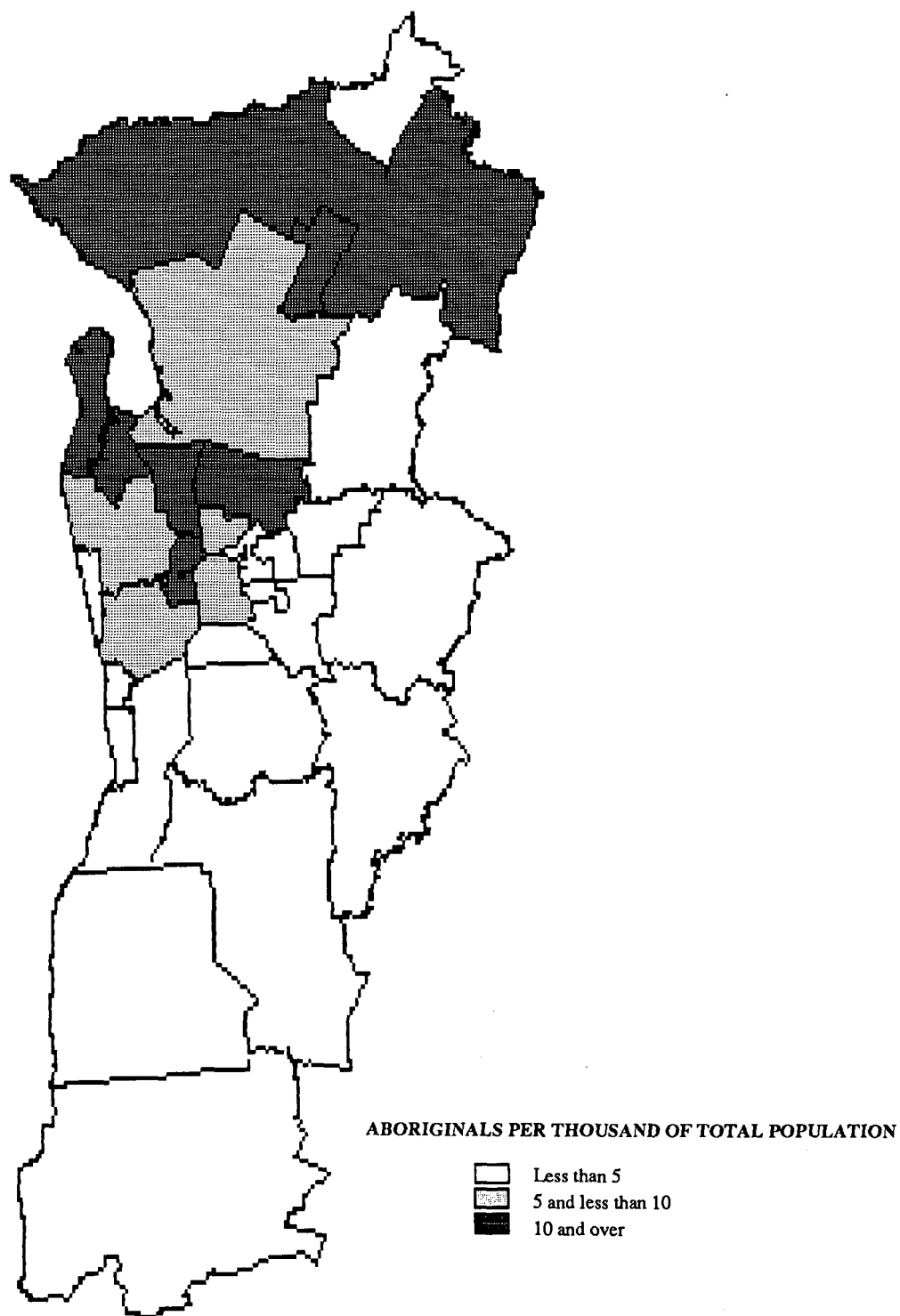
The following table shows the distribution by statistical local area (SLA) of Aborigines within the ASD. The statistical local areas in the ASD with the highest number of Aborigines were Salisbury, Woodville, Port Adelaide and Enfield (Part A). However, those SLAs with the highest density of Aborigines were Hindmarsh, Enfield (Parts A and B), Port Adelaide, Thebarton, Munno Para and Elizabeth (*see* Diagram 3).

TABLE 7 - PERSONS IN STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION, CENSUS 1986

Statistical subdivisions and statistical local areas	Aborigines		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ADELAIDE	5,825	100.0	977,721	100.0
Northern	2,244	38.5	288,398	29.5
Elizabeth (C)	414	7.1	30,687	3.1
Enfield (C) - Pt A	562	9.6	47,111	4.8
Gawler (M)	54	0.9	12,488	1.3
Munno Para (C)	345	5.9	27,656	2.8
Salisbury (C)	690	11.8	96,618	9.9
Tea Tree Gully (C)	184	3.2	73,838	7.6
Western	1,996	34.3	208,393	21.3
Enfield (C) - Pt B	253	4.3	16,417	1.7
Henley and Grange (C)	45	0.8	14,752	1.5
Hindmarsh (M)	126	2.2	7,847	0.8
Port Adelaide (C) (a)	576	9.9	37,319	3.8
Thebarton (M)	122	2.1	8,533	0.9
West Torrens (C)	266	4.6	43,639	4.5
Woodville (C)	609	10.5	79,886	8.2
Eastern	668	11.5	210,057	21.5
Adelaide (C)	128	2.2	14,157	1.4
Burnside (C)	59	1.0	37,198	3.8
Campbelltown (C)	118	2.0	43,352	4.4
East Torrens (DC)	20	0.3	5,748	0.6
Kensington and Norwood (C)	21	0.4	8,947	0.9
Payneham (C)	59	1.0	15,813	1.6
Prospect (C)	110	1.9	18,299	1.9
St Peters (M)	36	0.6	8,280	0.8
Stirling (DC)	16	0.3	15,255	1.6
Unley (C)	93	1.6	36,195	3.7
Walkerville (M)	10	0.2	6,813	0.7
Southern	917	15.7	270,873	27.7
Brighton (C)	52	0.9	18,899	1.9
Glenelg (C)	29	0.5	13,248	1.4
Happy Valley (C)	46	0.8	28,428	2.9
Marion (C)	329	5.6	69,695	7.1
Mitcham (C)	121	2.1	61,213	6.3
Noarlunga (C)	323	5.5	69,809	7.1
Willunga (DC)	16	0.3	9,581	1.0

(a) Includes Unincorporated Western Subdivision.

DIAGRAM 3 - ABORIGINALS AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION BY STATISTICAL LOCAL AREA
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION, CENSUS 1986



After Urban Adelaide, Port Augusta had the highest number of Aboriginal people with 1,415 Aboriginals, 9.9 per cent of the total South Australian Aboriginal population, followed by Whyalla and Ceduna.

TABLE 8 - ABORIGINALS IN URBAN CENTRES, LOCALITIES AND COMMUNITIES^(a), CENSUSES 1981 AND 1986

Urban centre/ locality/community	Census 1981			Census 1986		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Adelaide (urban)	1,538	1,679	3,217	2,716	2,976	5,692
Amata	95	85	180	143	134	277
Aparawatatja (Fregon)	96	107	203	149	119	268
Barmera	15	16	31	33	24	57
Berri	24	21	45	49	44	93
Ceduna	139	173	312	182	221	403
Clare	(d)	(d)	(d)	17	17	34
Cooper Pedy (b)	30	40	70	116	128	244
Crystal Brook	(d)	(d)	(d)	19	11	30
Gawler	(d)	(d)	(d)	19	30	49
Gerard	72	53	125	77	59	136
Goolwa	(d)	(d)	(d)	13	20	33
Halfway Camp	(d)	(d)	(d)	15	16	31
Hawker	25	23	48	14	28	42
Indulkana	159	142	301	108	130	238
Iron Knob	15	14	29	8	9	17
Kalka	29	30	59	35	34	69
Kenmore Park	46	17	63	29	37	66
Koonibba	66	53	119	47	49	96
Leigh Creek	20	18	38	25	31	56
Loxton	(d)	(d)	(d)	17	15	32
Maitland	(d)	(d)	(d)	17	22	39
Mannum	12	15	27	17	20	37
Maree	33	32	65	27	37	64
Meningie	23	23	46	24	28	52
Millicent	11	14	25	34	31	65
Mimili (Everard Park)	74	58	132	72	73	145
Mintabie	(d)	(d)	(d)	25	24	49
Mount Gambier	25	35	60	57	74	131
Murray Bridge	95	83	178	132	166	298
Naracoorte	(d)	(d)	(d)	29	24	53
Nepabunna	50	42	92	47	44	91
Oak Valley	(d)	(d)	(d)	55	63	118
Oodnadatta	50	50	100	45	49	94
Peterborough	(d)	(d)	(d)	22	18	40
Pipalyatjarra	34	30	64	50	52	102
Point McLeay	42	56	98	55	59	114
Point Pearce	110	104	214	92	90	182
Port Augusta (c)	519	601	1,120	675	740	1,415
Port Lincoln	180	168	348	193	201	394
Port Pirie	41	37	78	57	67	124
Port Victoria	14	11	25	14	15	29
Pukatja (Emabella)	157	165	322	181	184	365
Quorn	30	39	69	35	47	82
Renmark	14	16	30	21	22	43
Tailem Bend	23	23	46	17	18	35
Umoona	58	52	110	46	40	86
Victor Harbor	8	21	29	16	18	34
Whyalla	139	181	320	250	265	515
Yalata	146	135	281	116	105	221
Total	4,257	4,462	8,719	6,252	6,728	12,980
Balance of State	639	467	1,106	702	609	1,311
Total State	4,896	4,929	9,825	6,954	7,337	14,291

(a) See paragraph 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Excludes Umoona.

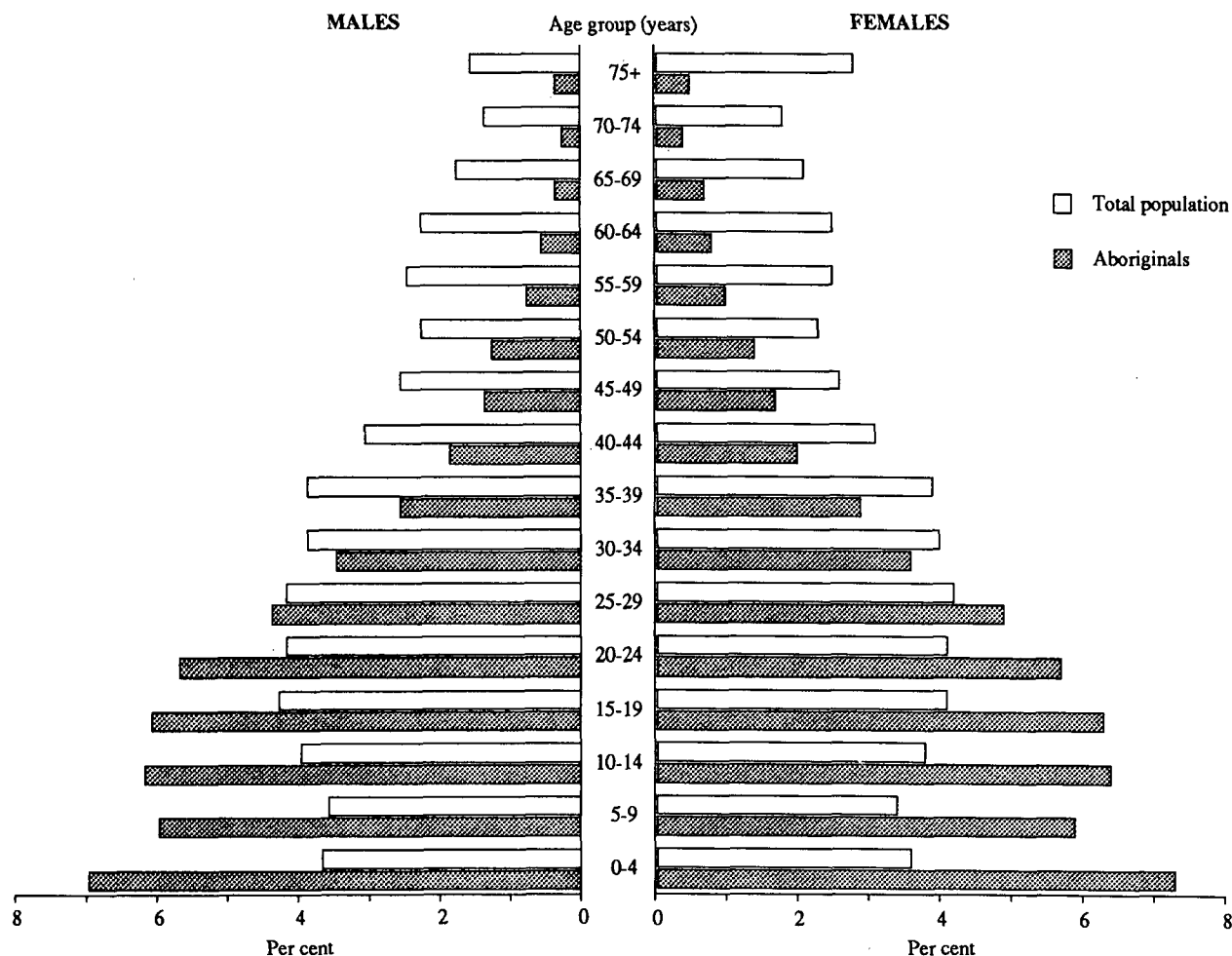
(c) Includes 167 and 156 persons at Davenport in Censuses 1981 and 1986 respectively.

(d) Included in Balance of State.

AGE AND SEX

As is evident from Diagram 4, the Aboriginal population has a markedly younger profile than that of the total South Australian population. While 39 per cent of all South Australians are aged under 25 years, 63 per cent of Aboriginal people are in this age range. Conversely, where 12 per cent of all South Australians are aged 65 years and over, only 3 per cent of Aboriginal people are in this age range.

DIAGRAM 4 - PERSONS : AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, CENSUS 1986



The following table shows the age distribution by Section of State for the Aboriginal and total populations.

TABLE 9 - PERSONS : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

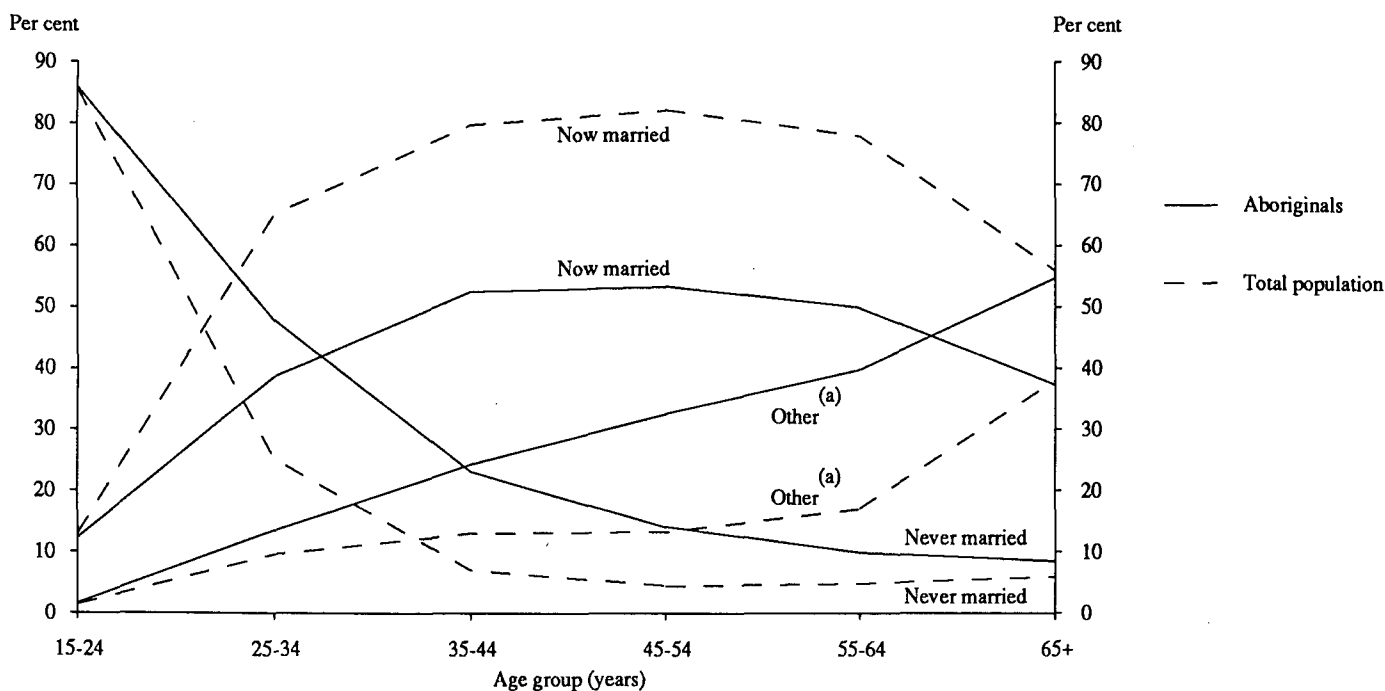
Age group (years)	Aboriginals			Total population		
	Major urban	Other urban	Non-urban	Major urban	Other urban	Non-urban
0-14	38.6	41.4	36.0	20.6	24.3	25.5
15-24	24.9	23.2	22.6	17.3	15.7	15.2
25-34	17.5	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.1	16.4
35-44	9.8	8.5	9.6	13.9	13.3	15.3
45-54	4.6	5.9	7.6	9.7	9.1	10.3
55-64	2.4	2.9	4.6	10.0	9.5	9.1
65 and over	2.1	2.6	4.0	12.2	12.0	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: For more detailed information, see Appendix C.

MARITAL STATUS

The following diagram compares marital status by age group for the Aboriginal and total populations in South Australia. For each marital status, both populations display similar patterns by age. However, there are noticeable variations in the extent of each marital status between the two population groups.

DIAGRAM 5 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : MARITAL STATUS BY AGE, CENSUS 1986



(a) 'Other' includes persons who were separated, divorced or widowed.

A lower proportion of Aboriginal persons in each age group were married, and correspondingly higher proportions had never been married or were separated, divorced or widowed.

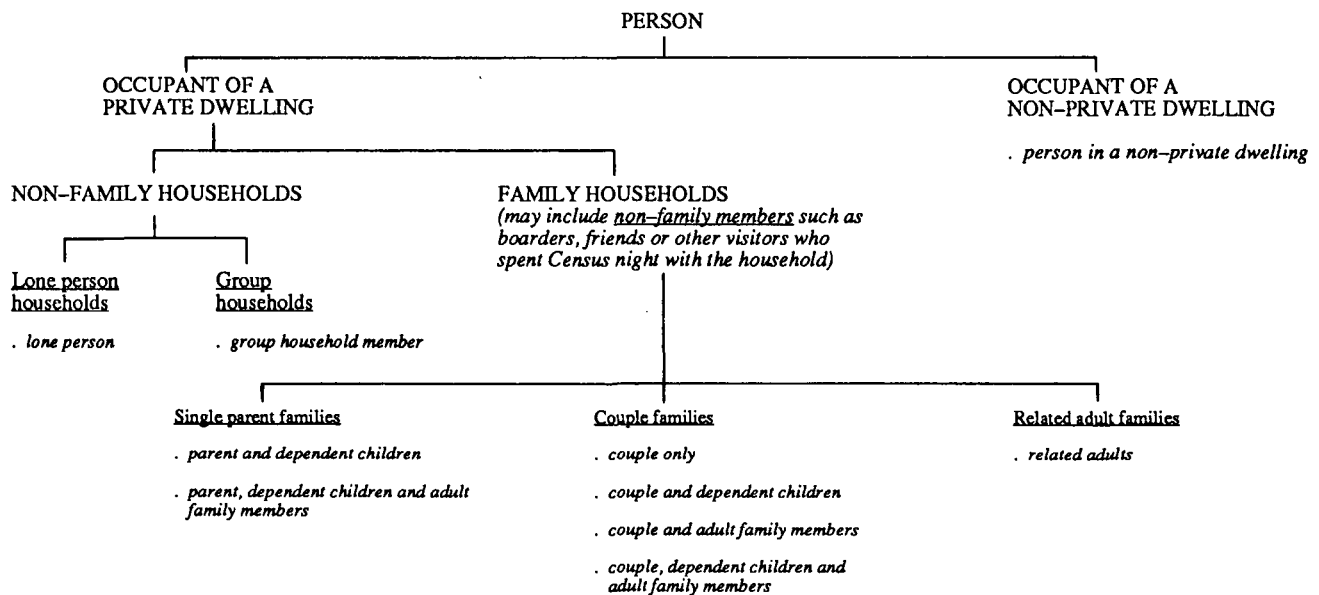
TABLE 10 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : MARITAL STATUS BY AGE, CENSUS 1986

Marital status	Age group (years)												Total	
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINALS														
Never married	2,917	85.9	1,118	47.9	309	23.2	118	14.1	45	9.9	34	8.5	4,542	51.9
Married	419	12.3	902	38.7	701	52.6	448	53.4	227	49.9	149	37.4	2,844	32.5
Separated	40	1.2	163	7.0	117	8.8	87	10.4	34	7.5	17	4.3	458	5.2
Divorced	9	0.3	125	5.4	161	12.1	82	9.8	37	8.1	15	3.8	430	4.9
Widowed	5	0.1	26	1.1	46	3.5	104	12.4	110	24.2	186	46.7	477	5.5
Total	3,394	100.0	2,333	100.0	1,333	100.0	839	100.0	455	100.0	398	100.0	8,751	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION														
Never married	192,669	85.7	54,990	25.2	13,270	7.0	5,849	4.5	6,505	4.9	9,374	6.0	282,656	26.9
Married	29,161	13.0	142,422	65.2	150,527	79.8	107,568	82.2	102,528	77.9	87,012	55.9	619,217	59.0
Separated	1,963	0.9	8,534	3.9	7,214	3.8	3,859	2.9	2,825	2.1	2,062	1.3	26,460	2.5
Divorced	839	0.4	11,723	5.4	15,978	8.5	9,927	7.6	7,626	5.8	4,713	3.0	50,806	4.8
Widowed	104	0.1	606	0.3	1,601	0.8	3,654	2.8	12,168	9.2	52,585	33.8	70,718	6.7
Total	224,734	100.0	218,276	100.0	188,588	100.0	130,856	100.0	131,653	100.0	155,751	100.0	1,049,859	100.0

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Living arrangements can vary considerably, and classifying these into useful categories depends on complex, inter-related concepts and definitions. For census purposes, living arrangements were classified to one of the italicised categories in the following diagram depending on the set of conditions leading to that particular category.

DIAGRAM 6 - CENSUS 1986 LIVING ARRANGEMENTS CLASSIFICATION



NOTE: In classifying living arrangements, usual family members who were temporarily absent on Census night were taken into consideration (i.e. persons included in question H4 of the Census form). See 1986 Census Dictionary (2174.0) for detailed definitions.

When comparing families in Aboriginal Dwellings with total South Australian families, it is important to remember the younger age structure of Aboriginal people (see Diagram 4). The relative youth of the Aboriginal population may tend to exaggerate differences in family type between families in Aboriginal Dwellings and those in total dwellings.

Over 85 per cent of the Aboriginal and the total population lived as family members in private dwellings. Aboriginals were somewhat more likely than the total population to be living in non-private dwellings (5 per cent compared with 3 per cent).

Of those Aboriginals living as family members, the largest proportion were members of families composed of a couple with dependent children only, while the next highest proportion were members of a single parent family. In contrast, of the total population who were living as family members, relatively few were members of single parent families and about two-fifths were members of families composed of a couple and dependent children only. Compared with the total population relatively few Aboriginals lived as members of a 'couple only' family.

TABLE 11 - PERSONS : LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, CENSUS 1986

Living arrangements	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
FAMILY HOUSEHOLD				
Persons in private dwelling (a)				
Living as a family member:				
In a single parent family;				
With dependent children	2,216	15.5	58,883	4.4
With dependent children and adult family members	1,539	10.8	21,126	1.6
Total in single parent families	3,755	26.3	80,009	5.9
In a couple family;				
Only	753	5.3	242,022	18.0
With dependent children	4,003	28.0	498,558	37.0
With adult family members	569	4.0	144,081	10.7
With dependent children and adult family members	2,606	18.2	143,069	10.6
Total in couple families	7,931	55.5	1,027,730	76.4
In related adult families	694	4.9	48,356	3.6
Total living as family members	12,380	86.6	1,156,095	85.9
Living as a non-family member (b)	556	3.9	14,974	1.1
Total living in a family household	12,936	90.5	1,171,069	87.0
NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD				
Persons in private dwelling (a)				
Living in a lone person household	340	2.4	93,486	6.9
Living in a group household	339	2.4	40,291	3.0
Total living in a non-family household	679	4.8	133,777	9.9
TOTAL PERSONS				
In private dwellings	13,615	95.3	1,304,846	96.9
In non-private dwellings	676	4.7	41,099	3.1
TOTAL	14,291	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

(a) Includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) Includes unrelated persons living in a family household, such as boarders.

FAMILIES

Families are by definition composed of more than one person and people within the same family may have different characteristics (e.g. an Aboriginal person may be married to a non-Aboriginal person). It is therefore not possible to classify families strictly as Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal. In this publication, only those dwellings where the reference person or spouse of the primary family identified themselves as Aboriginal are included as Aboriginal Dwellings (see Appendix A). Therefore, the Tables in this section counting *families* (not persons) count families in Aboriginal Dwellings (which may contain non-Aboriginal persons) and families in all private dwellings.

TABLE 12 - FAMILIES IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS^(a) : FAMILY TYPE BY SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

Family type	Families in Aboriginal Dwellings (b)								Total families	
	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Single parent family:										
With dependent children	295	20.8	208	19.0	131	13.7	631	18.2	22,528	6.1
With dependent children and adult family members	138	9.8	110	10.1	54	5.7	304	8.8	5,704	1.5
<i>Total single parent families</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>28,232</i>	<i>7.6</i>
Couple family:										
Only	227	16.0	131	12.0	167	17.5	530	15.3	122,742	33.1
With dependent children	437	30.9	362	33.1	317	33.2	1,119	32.3	125,651	33.9
With adult family members	63	4.5	49	4.5	59	6.2	170	4.9	42,705	11.5
With dependent children and adult family members	135	9.5	170	15.6	163	17.1	468	13.5	29,845	8.0
<i>Total couple families</i>	<i>862</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>712</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>706</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>2,287</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>320,943</i>	<i>86.6</i>
<i>Related adult families</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>21,633</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Total families	1,415	100.0	1,093	100.0	955	100.0	3,463	100.0	370,808	100.0

(a) Including caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) See Appendix A.

Single parent families made up a substantially higher proportion of Aboriginal families (27 per cent) than all families (8 per cent). Couple families in Aboriginal Dwellings were more likely than total couple families to have dependent children present.

Families in Aboriginal Dwellings were only slightly more likely to comprise related adults (7 per cent) compared with total families (6 per cent).

Families in Aboriginal Dwellings in Urban Adelaide and other urban centres were more likely than those in non-urban areas to be single parent families.

TABLE 13 - COUPLE FAMILIES^(a) : RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTNERS, CENSUS 1986

Relationship between partners by couple family type	Couple families in Aboriginal Dwellings (b)				Total couple families
	Major urban	Other urban	Non-urban	Total	
Couple only:					
Married	132	69	132	333	112,385
De facto	98	63	37	196	10,359
<i>Total couple only</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>530</i>	<i>122,744</i>
Couple with dependent children:					
Married	326	235	264	824	120,263
De facto	116	127	55	298	5,389
<i>Total couple with dependent children</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>1,119</i>	<i>125,652</i>
Couple with adult family members:					
Married	43	35	54	132	41,713
De facto	19	13	7	39	990
<i>Total couple with adult family members</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>42,703</i>
Couple with dependent children and adult family members:					
Married	98	106	143	349	29,046
De facto	31	60	18	114	796
<i>Total couple with dependent children and adult family members</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>468</i>	<i>29,842</i>
Total couples:					
Married	602	444	590	1,635	303,410
De facto	263	266	120	649	17,532
Total couples	862	712	706	2,284	320,942

(a) In private dwellings, including caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) See Appendix A.

Couple families in Aboriginal Dwellings were less likely to be married than couple families in all dwellings and more likely to be living in a de facto relationship. Families consisting of a couple only were more likely to be in a de facto relationship than those families comprising a couple with dependent children and/or adult family members. Proportionally more couple families in Aboriginal Dwellings in non-urban areas were married than those in urban areas.

PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH AND LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN AT HOME

Almost three-quarters of Aboriginal people spoke only English at home. Of the 2,813 Aboriginals who spoke other languages, 29 per cent could not speak English or speak it well.

Eighty-eight per cent of Aboriginals in Urban Adelaide spoke only English at home, while in non-urban areas of the State 45 per cent spoke only English at home. About one-fifth of Aboriginal people in non-urban areas reported not speaking English well or at all in the home.

TABLE 14 - ABORIGINALS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER : PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH BY SECTION OF STATE
CENSUS 1986

Proficiency in English	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Speaks English only	4,307	88.2	3,143	81.3	1,568	44.7	9,018	73.6
Uses other languages but speaks English:								
Very well	319	6.5	472	12.2	420	12.0	1,211	9.9
Well	91	1.9	136	3.5	464	13.2	691	5.6
Not well	42	0.9	29	0.8	485	13.8	556	4.5
Not at all	12	0.2	3	0.1	243	6.9	258	2.1
Not stated (proficiency)	21	0.4	23	0.6	53	1.5	97	0.8
Not stated (question)	92	1.9	58	1.5	275	7.8	425	3.5
Total	4,884	100.0	3,864	100.0	3,508	100.0	12,256	100.0

Of those Aboriginals who spoke a language other than English at home, 93 per cent spoke an Aboriginal language. Aboriginals in non-urban areas were more likely to report an Aboriginal language spoken at home.

TABLE 15 - ABORIGINALS AGED 5 YEARS AND OVER : NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY SECTION OF STATE
CENSUS 1986

Non-English language spoken	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Aboriginal	380	79.2	590	89.3	1,629	97.8	2,599	92.6
Other or inadequately described	49	10.2	17	2.6	10	0.6	76	2.7
Not stated	51	10.6	54	8.2	26	1.6	131	4.7
Total Aboriginals speaking a language other than English at home	480	100.0	661	100.0	1,665	100.0	2,806	100.0

ANCESTRY

Of the 14,291 Aboriginal persons counted in South Australia, 13,816 (97 per cent) gave at least one response to the question on ancestry. People may have provided more than one response to the ancestry question, but only the first two were coded. Consequently, some Aboriginal people who gave non-Aboriginal ancestries as the first and second responses may have put 'Aboriginal' as a third or subsequent response which was not coded. Of the 13,816 Aboriginals who answered the question, 11,950 (86 per cent) gave their ancestry as Aboriginal as a first or second response.

TABLE 16 - ABORIGINALS : ANCESTRY (FIRST AND SECOND RESPONSE) BY SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

Ancestry	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ANCESTRY - FIRST RESPONSE								
Aboriginal	4,072	74.7	3,685	83.6	3,547	89.5	11,300	81.8
Australian	592	10.9	303	6.9	169	4.3	1,065	7.7
British (a)	552	10.1	276	6.3	171	4.3	994	7.2
Other	236	4.3	142	3.2	78	2.0	457	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,452</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,406</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,965</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13,816</i>	<i>100.0</i>
No ancestry stated	247	..	172	..	58	..	478	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,696</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>4,580</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>4,015</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>14,291</i>	<i>..</i>
ANCESTRY - SECOND RESPONSE								
Aboriginal	348	28.9	200	35.7	101	35.4	650	31.9
Australian	157	13.1	76	13.5	36	12.6	267	13.1
British (a)	372	30.9	178	31.7	88	30.9	639	31.4
Other	326	27.1	107	19.1	60	21.1	480	23.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,203</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Includes Anglo Saxon, Breton, British, Celtic, Cornish, English, Irish, Manx, Scottish and Welsh.

Of the 2,040 Aboriginal persons who gave a second response to the ancestry question, 650 (32 per cent) stated their ancestry was Aboriginal.

Aboriginals in non-urban areas of the State were more likely than Aboriginals in urban areas to respond to the question on ancestry - and that response was more likely to be 'Aboriginal'.

RELIGION

TABLE 17 - PERSONS : RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION BY SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

Religious denomination	Aboriginals					Total population	
	Major urban	Other urban	Non-urban	Total			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Christian:							
Anglican	748	366	252	1,366	9.6	242,721	18.0
Catholic (a)	674	206	113	996	7.0	267,138	19.8
Lutheran	646	1,107	599	2,355	16.5	64,852	4.8
Uniting Church	542	375	562	1,479	10.3	176,981	13.1
Other	764	778	401	1,938	13.6	185,174	13.8
<i>Total Christian</i>	<i>3,373</i>	<i>2,833</i>	<i>1,925</i>	<i>8,130</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>936,868</i>	<i>69.6</i>
Non-Christian	101	32	342	469	3.3	19,589	1.5
No religion	1,522	1,102	497	3,122	21.8	227,275	16.9
Not stated	699	614	1,252	2,566	18.0	162,211	12.1
Total	5,696	4,580	4,015	14,291	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

(a) Consists of Catholic and Roman Catholic.

The Census question on religion is the only one which is optional.

One readily apparent difference between Aboriginal religious affiliation and that of the total population is the preponderance of Lutherans among Christian Aboriginals. Of the total population, 70 per cent said they were of a Christian denomination and 17 per cent said they had no religion. The corresponding proportions of the Aboriginal population were 57 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Aboriginals in Urban Adelaide were more likely than those elsewhere in the State to have no religion. Aboriginals in urban areas were more likely to be of a Christian denomination than non-urban Aboriginals. Almost one-third of Aboriginals in non-urban areas did not answer the question.

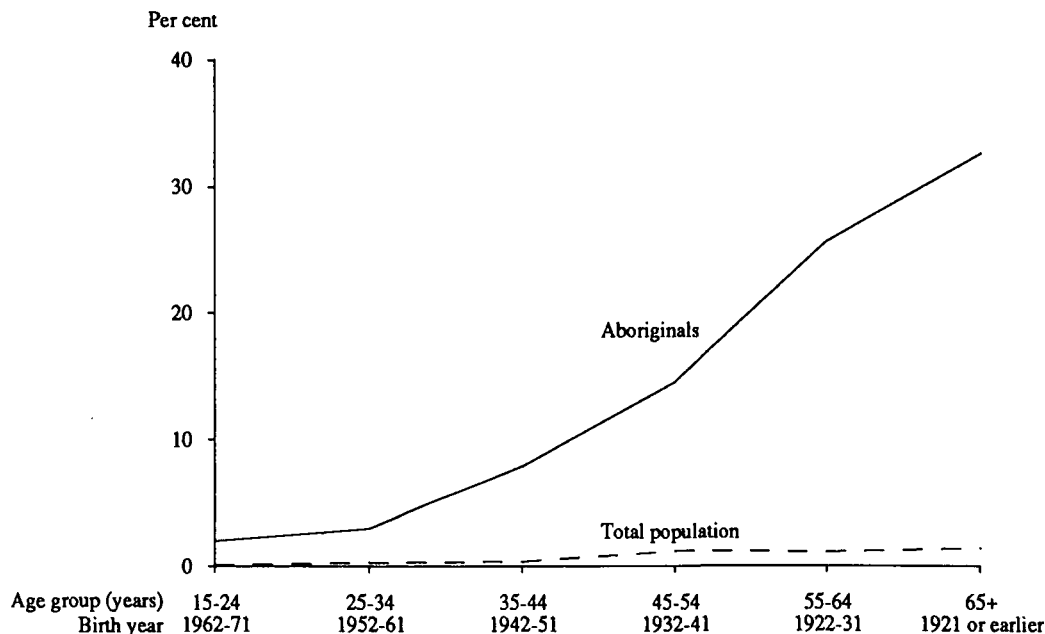
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment may have significant effects on labour force experience, earning capacity and access to goods and services.

Levels of schooling have changed over time and younger people in South Australia are generally less likely than their parents and grandparents to have left school aged less than 17 years. This trend is true of both the Aboriginal and total populations (see Appendix D for detailed information).

However, while almost all Aboriginals aged 15 to 24 years (i.e. born between 1962 and 1971) have had some schooling, about one-third of their grandparents (born in 1921 or earlier) did not attend school at all (see Diagram 7).

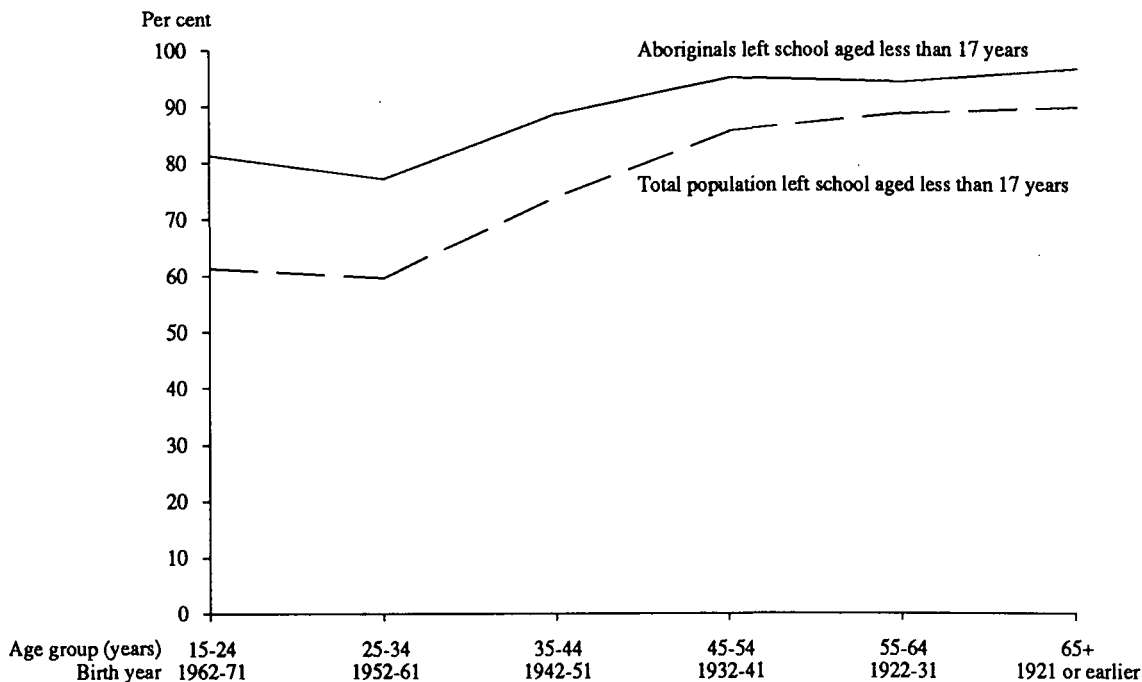
DIAGRAM 7 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL, CENSUS 1986



Although there has been a trend towards staying on at school among younger people generally, Aboriginals were more likely than the total population to have left school aged less than 17 years and correspondingly less likely to stay on beyond that age (see Diagram 8).

Of all persons who had left school, the majority left aged between 13 and 16 years. However, for all age groups, proportionally more Aboriginal people left school aged under 17 years than was the case for the total population.

DIAGRAM 8 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD ATTENDED SCHOOL : AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1986



Aboriginals in non-urban areas of the State were less likely than those in urban areas to have stayed on at school beyond the age of 16 years and more likely to never have attended school.

TABLE 18 - ABORIGINALS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : AGE LEFT SCHOOL
BY SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

Age left school (years)	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 13	63	1.8	61	2.3	63	2.4	188	2.1
13-16	2,293	65.6	1,771	66.0	1,369	53.2	5,434	62.1
17-18	579	16.6	327	12.2	155	6.0	1,062	12.1
19 and over	36	1.0	11	0.4	12	0.5	59	0.7
Still at school	192	5.5	166	6.2	108	4.2	468	5.3
Did not go to school	56	1.6	119	4.4	439	17.1	612	7.0
Not stated	277	7.9	227	8.5	427	16.6	929	10.6
Total	3,495	100.0	2,684	100.0	2,572	100.0	8,751	100.0

The increased likelihood of leaving school at an earlier age is reflected in the lower proportion of Aboriginals compared with the total population, with post-school qualifications.

TABLE 19 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED, CENSUS 1986

Highest qualification obtained	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Degree or higher	32	0.4	47,592	4.5
Diploma	89	1.0	36,014	3.4
Certificate	459	5.2	175,493	16.7
Other	220	2.5	39,121	3.7
Total with qualifications	800	9.1	298,220	28.4
No qualifications	6,743	77.1	660,983	63.0
Not stated	1,209	13.8	90,659	8.6
Total	8,751	100.0	1,049,859	100.0

Aboriginals in non-urban areas of the State were less likely to have obtained a post-school qualification, with 5 per cent having post-school qualifications compared to 14 per cent in Urban Adelaide.

TABLE 20 - ABORIGINALS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION
BY SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986

Qualifications	Major urban		Other urban		Non-urban		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Degree or higher	24	0.7	4	0.1	3	0.1	32	0.4
Diploma	56	1.6	23	0.9	11	0.4	89	1.0
Certificate	273	7.8	113	4.2	74	2.9	459	5.2
Other	120	3.4	56	2.1	43	1.7	220	2.5
Total with qualifications	473	13.5	196	7.3	131	5.1	800	9.1
No qualifications	2,604	74.5	2,175	81.0	1,964	76.4	6,743	77.1
Not stated	416	11.9	313	11.7	480	18.7	1,209	13.8
Total	3,495	100.0	2,684	100.0	2,572	100.0	8,751	100.0

Aboriginal males were slightly more likely than Aboriginal females not to have attended school or to have left school at an early age, but 11 per cent of Aboriginal males gained some type of post-school qualification, compared with 7 per cent of Aboriginal females.

TABLE 21 - ABORIGINALS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : AGE LEFT SCHOOL AND HIGHEST QUALIFICATION OBTAINED BY SEX, CENSUS 1986

Age left school (years)	Males		Females		Highest qualification obtained	Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 13	101	2.4	87	1.9	Degree or higher	14	0.3	17	0.4
13-16	2,615	62.1	2,818	62.1	Diploma	38	0.9	50	1.1
17-18	476	11.3	585	12.9	Certificate	294	7.0	167	3.7
19 and over	34	0.8	25	0.6	Other	128	3.0	92	2.0
Still at school	226	5.4	240	5.3	Total with qualifications	474	11.3	326	7.2
Did not go to school	314	7.5	298	6.6	No qualifications	3,152	74.9	3,592	79.1
Not stated	445	10.6	486	10.7	Not stated	585	13.9	624	13.7
Total	4,210	100.0	4,541	100.0	Total	4,210	100.0	4,541	100.0

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

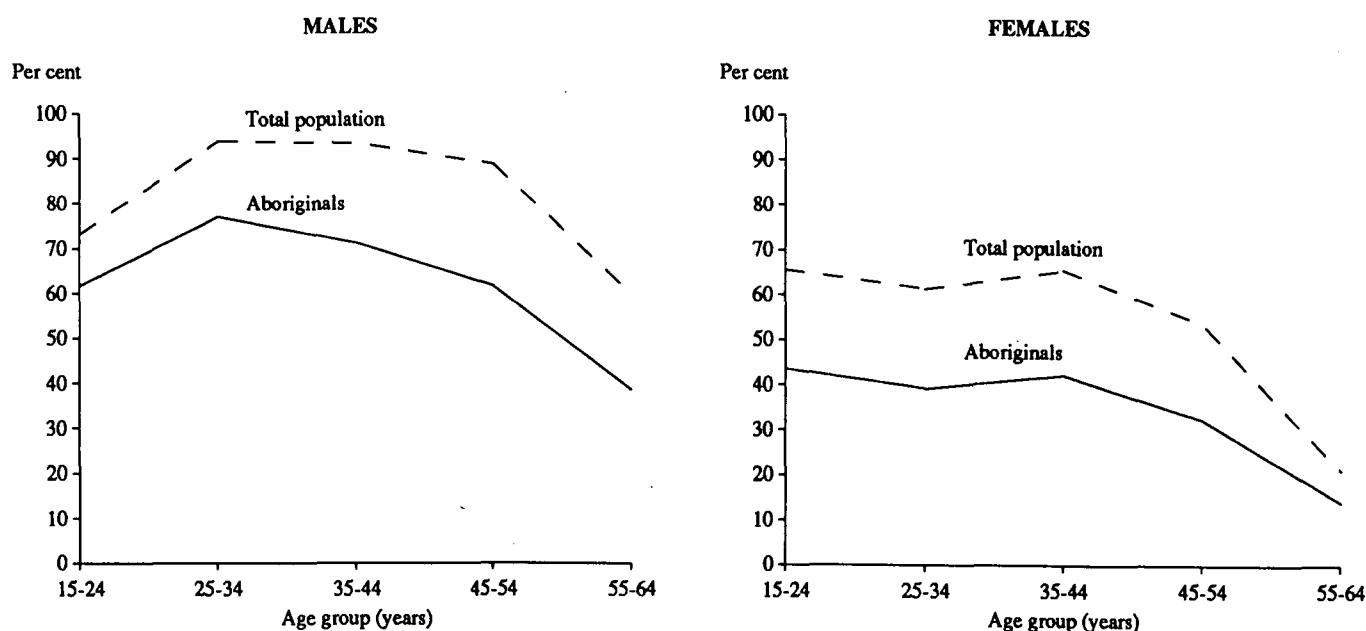
The characteristics of a population in respect of employment status vary considerably by age and sex. Detailed tables are in Appendix E.

Two useful measures of employment status are:

- (1) the *labour force participation rate* - the percentage of a total population of working age which is in the labour force (i.e. either employed or actively seeking work); and
- (2) the *unemployment rate* - the proportion of the labour force who did not have a job but were actively looking for work.

Labour force participation rates for Aboriginal males and females in all age groups were substantially lower than the rates among the total South Australian population. Aboriginal labour force participation rates were closest to the total population for younger males and older females.

DIAGRAM 9 - PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS : LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE AND SEX, CENSUS 1986



Aboriginals were also more likely to be unemployed, with almost half of the 15 to 24 year old Aboriginal males in the labour force looking for work, compared with less than one-fifth of the total population in this age group.

Aboriginal unemployment was highest in other urban areas and, overall, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people was more than three times that of the total population.

DIAGRAM 10 - PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS : UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
BY AGE AND SEX, CENSUS 1986

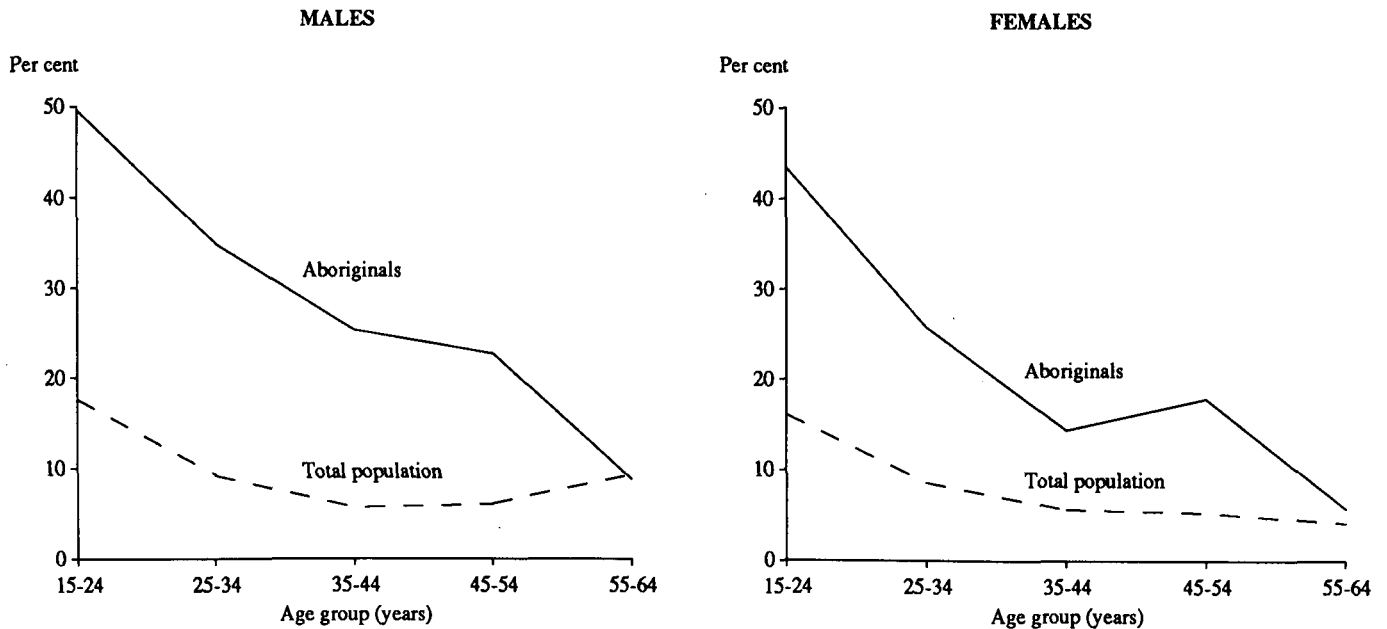


TABLE 22 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY
SECTION OF STATE, CENSUS 1986
(Per cent)

Rate	Major urban	Other urban	Non-urban	Total
Labour force participation rate:				
Aboriginal	52.1	48.7	49.1	50.2
Total population	59.0	57.5	66.8	59.9
Unemployment rate:				
Aboriginal	36.7	43.2	22.2	34.5
Total population	9.6	11.2	7.8	9.6

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

Employed Aboriginals were almost twice as likely as the employed total population to be in the occupation group 'labourers and related workers'. Twenty-eight per cent of employed Aboriginals were in this occupation group compared with 15 per cent of the employed total population. Aboriginals were also less likely to be employed as managers and administrators or professionals.

TABLE 23 - EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : OCCUPATION GROUP, CENSUS 1986

Occupation group	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Managers and administrators	132	4.6	71,301	12.5
Professionals	193	6.7	63,418	11.2
Para-professionals	203	7.1	39,345	6.9
Tradespersons	398	13.8	88,508	15.6
Clerks	410	14.2	90,016	15.8
Sales and personal services	239	8.3	73,056	12.8
Plant and machine operators	239	8.3	44,117	7.8
Labourers and related workers	813	28.2	84,979	14.9
Inadequately described	161	5.6	8,353	1.5
Not stated	92	3.2	5,665	1.0
Total	2,879	100.0	568,758	100.0

The following diagrams illustrate the disparities by age group between the relative proportions of employed Aboriginals and total employed persons in certain occupation groups. (See Appendix F for detailed information.)

DIAGRAM 11 - EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : PROPORTION IN THE OCCUPATION GROUP 'LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS' BY AGE, CENSUS 1986

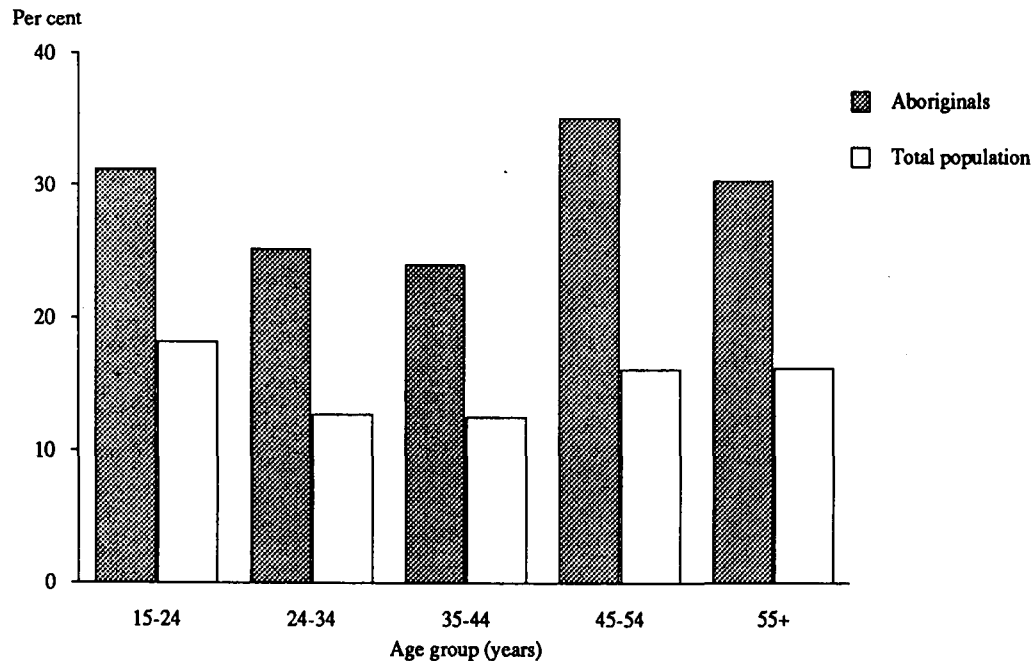
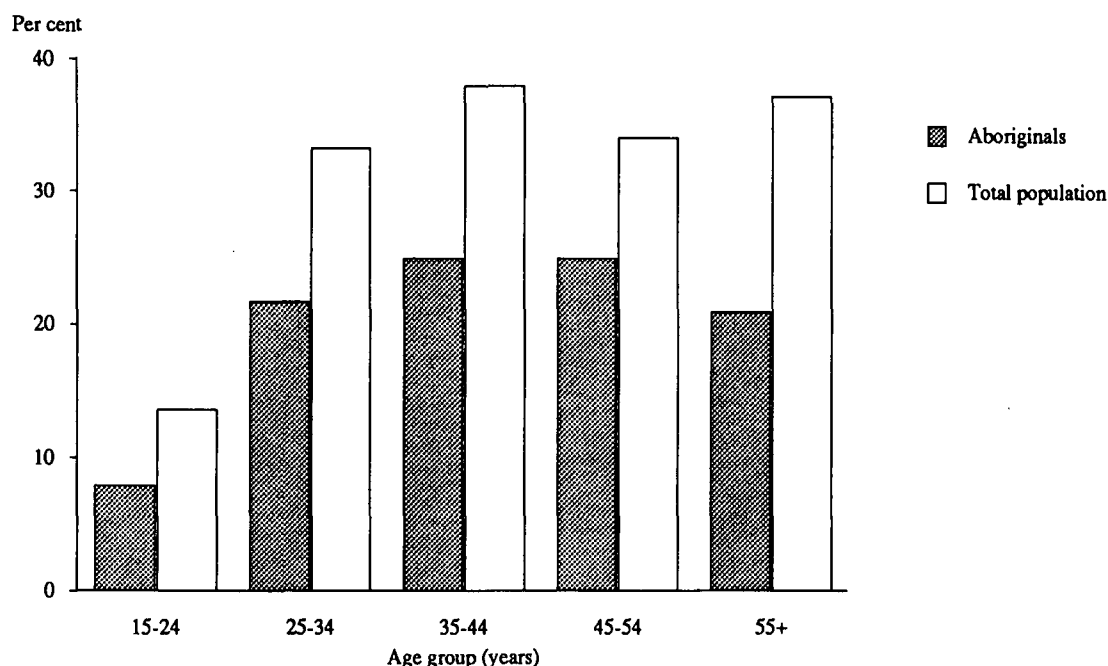


DIAGRAM 12 - EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : PROPORTION IN THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS 'MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, PROFESSIONALS, PARA-PROFESSIONALS' BY AGE, CENSUS 1986



The industry group in which the highest proportion of the Aboriginal and total populations aged 15 years and over were employed was Community Services (38 per cent and 20 per cent respectively).

TABLE 24 - EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : INDUSTRY GROUP, CENSUS 1986

Industry group	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting	156	5.4	40,863	7.2
Mining	33	1.1	5,096	0.9
Manufacturing	246	8.5	90,351	15.9
Electricity, gas, water	43	1.5	9,811	1.7
Construction	138	4.8	34,844	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	293	10.2	108,966	19.2
Transport and storage	145	5.0	26,146	4.6
Communication	31	1.1	11,164	2.0
Finance, property, business services etc.	115	4.0	48,679	8.6
Public administration, defence	235	8.2	27,816	4.9
Community services	1,098	38.2	112,416	19.8
Recreation, personnel, other services	159	5.5	34,732	6.1
Non-classifiable	18	0.6	4,523	0.8
Not stated	173	6.0	13,349	2.3
Total	2,878	100.0	568,758	100.0

Proportionally more Aboriginal people were employed in every public sector category than was the case for the total population, where 26 per cent were employed in the public sector compared with 36 per cent of Aboriginals.

TABLE 25 - EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : INDUSTRY SECTOR, CENSUS 1986

Industry sector	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Australian Government	310	10.8	41,865	7.4
State Government	607	21.1	99,273	17.5
Local government	108	3.8	7,871	1.4
Private sector	1,590	55.2	409,358	72.0
Not stated	264	9.2	10,391	1.8
Total	2,879	100.0	568,758	100.0

INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL INCOME OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

The median individual annual income for Aborigines was 6,270 dollars compared to 8,790 dollars for the total population.

Aborigines were proportionally more likely (68 per cent) than were the total population (57 per cent) to have incomes of 12,000 dollars or less per year. Eighteen per cent of the total population had incomes between 15,001 dollars and 22,000 dollars per year with 9 per cent of Aborigines and while 8 per cent of the total population had incomes over 26,000 dollars per year, only 2 per cent of Aborigines received this amount.

TABLE 26 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL INCOME, CENSUS 1986

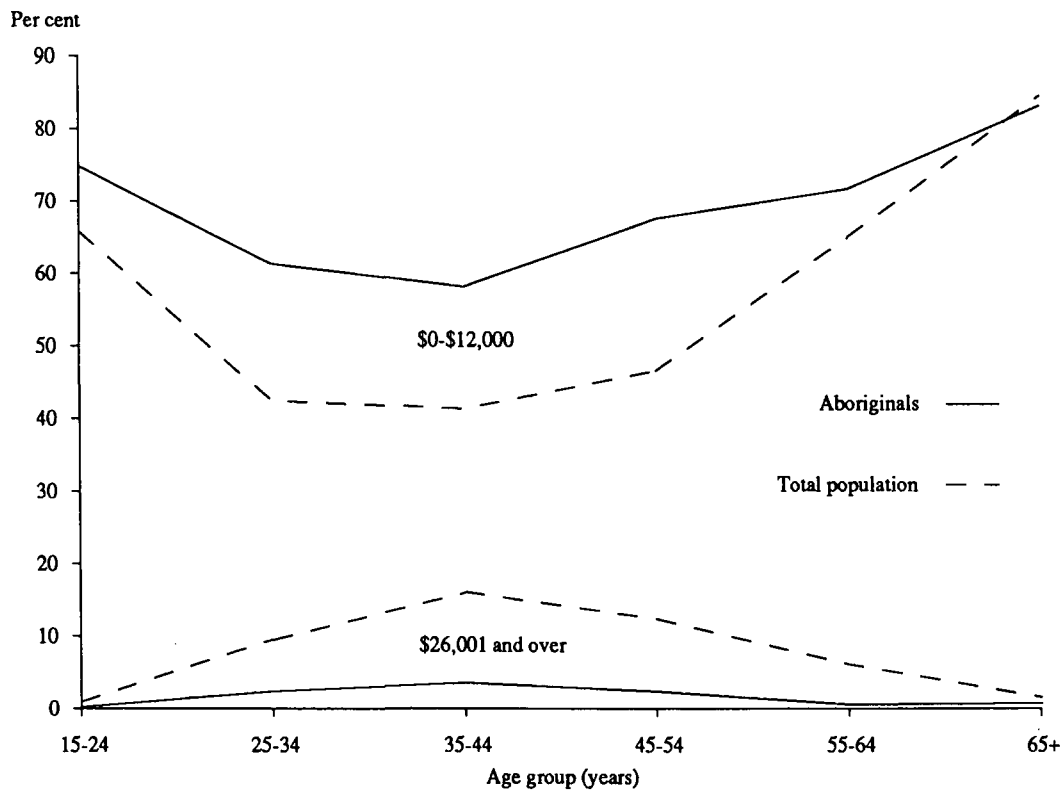
Income (dollars)	Aborigines		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
No income	841	9.6	99,682	9.5
1 - 6,000	2,904	33.2	291,311	27.7
6,001 - 9,000	1,325	15.1	114,241	10.9
9,001 - 12,000	903	10.3	92,506	8.8
12,001 - 15,000	686	7.8	85,434	8.1
15,001 - 18,000	492	5.6	100,040	9.5
18,001 - 22,000	300	3.4	84,604	8.1
22,001 - 26,000	137	1.6	46,733	4.5
26,001 - 32,000	85	1.0	42,903	4.1
32,001 - 40,000	29	0.3	21,581	2.1
40,001 and over	26	0.3	15,284	1.5
Not stated	1,024	11.7	55,540	5.3
Total	8,751	100.0	1,049,859	100.0

The following table and diagram illustrate the disparities between Aboriginal incomes and the incomes of the total population by age groups. For all age groups except the 65 years and over, proportionally more Aborigines were in the lower income range.

TABLE 27 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL INCOME BY AGE, CENSUS 1986

Income (dollars)	Age group (years)												Total	
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINALS														
0-12,000	2,538	74.8	1,432	61.4	777	58.2	568	67.8	325	71.7	331	83.4	5,973	68.3
12,001-26,000	358	10.6	644	27.6	368	27.6	151	18.0	71	15.7	17	4.3	1,615	18.5
26,001 and over	8	0.2	56	2.4	48	3.6	20	2.4	3	0.7	3	0.8	140	1.6
Not stated	486	14.3	205	8.8	139	10.4	97	11.6	52	11.5	47	11.8	1,024	11.7
Total	3,393	100.0	2,333	100.0	1,334	100.0	838	100.0	453	100.0	397	100.0	8,751	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION														
0-12,000	148,105	65.9	92,728	42.5	78,301	41.5	61,131	46.7	85,731	65.1	131,742	84.6	597,740	56.9
12,001-26,000	58,328	26.0	95,476	43.7	71,885	38.1	47,563	36.3	32,243	24.5	11,317	7.3	316,811	30.2
26,001 and over	1,813	0.8	20,907	9.6	30,247	16.0	16,261	12.4	8,165	6.2	2,379	1.5	79,768	7.6
Not stated	16,492	7.3	9,162	4.2	8,155	4.3	5,902	4.5	5,518	4.2	10,313	6.6	55,540	5.3
Total	224,735	100.0	218,275	100.0	188,588	100.0	130,857	100.0	131,655	100.0	155,750	100.0	1,049,859	100.0

DIAGRAM 13 - PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : PROPORTIONS WITH INDIVIDUAL ANNUAL INCOME LESS THAN 12,001 DOLLARS AND GREATER THAN 26,000 DOLLARS BY AGE, CENSUS 1986



HOUSING

Aboriginals were slightly less likely to have been counted in a private dwelling or caravan etc. in a caravan park than the total population and slightly more likely to have been counted in a non-private dwelling.

TABLE 28 - PERSONS BY DWELLING TYPE^(a), CENSUS 1986

Dwelling type	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Occupied private dwellings	13,567	94.9	1,298,965	96.5
Caravans etc. in caravan parks	49	0.3	5,881	0.4
Non-private dwellings	676	4.7	41,099	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>14,291</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,345,945</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) For definitions, see Explanatory Notes.

While most persons and households occupied separate houses, there are noticeable differences in the structure of Aboriginal Dwellings compared with the structure of total occupied dwellings.

Households in Aboriginal Dwellings were almost twice as likely as households in all dwellings to occupy semi-detached houses.

Four per cent of households in Aboriginal Dwellings lived in improvised homes. Less than one per cent of the total households lived in these structures.

TABLE 29 - PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS BY STRUCTURE OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING^(a), CENSUS 1986

Structure of dwelling	Aboriginal Dwellings (b)				Total dwellings			
	Persons		Households		Persons		Households	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Separate house	9,193	74.6	2,421	71.0	1,083,816	83.1	367,423	77.2
Semi-detached house	1,511	12.3	449	13.2	85,342	6.5	32,689	6.9
Other medium density (c)	415	3.4	251	7.4	107,951	8.3	63,380	13.3
Flats over three-storeys	46	0.4	24	0.7	3,534	0.3	2,106	0.4
Caravans etc. in park, other caravans, houseboats etc. (d)	140	1.1	48	1.4	7,858	0.6	4,150	0.9
Improvised home	627	5.1	135	4.0	1,656	0.1	606	0.1
Structure not stated	395	3.2	85	2.5	14,689	1.1	5,633	1.2
Total	12,327	100.0	3,411	100.0	1,304,846	100.0	475,987	100.0

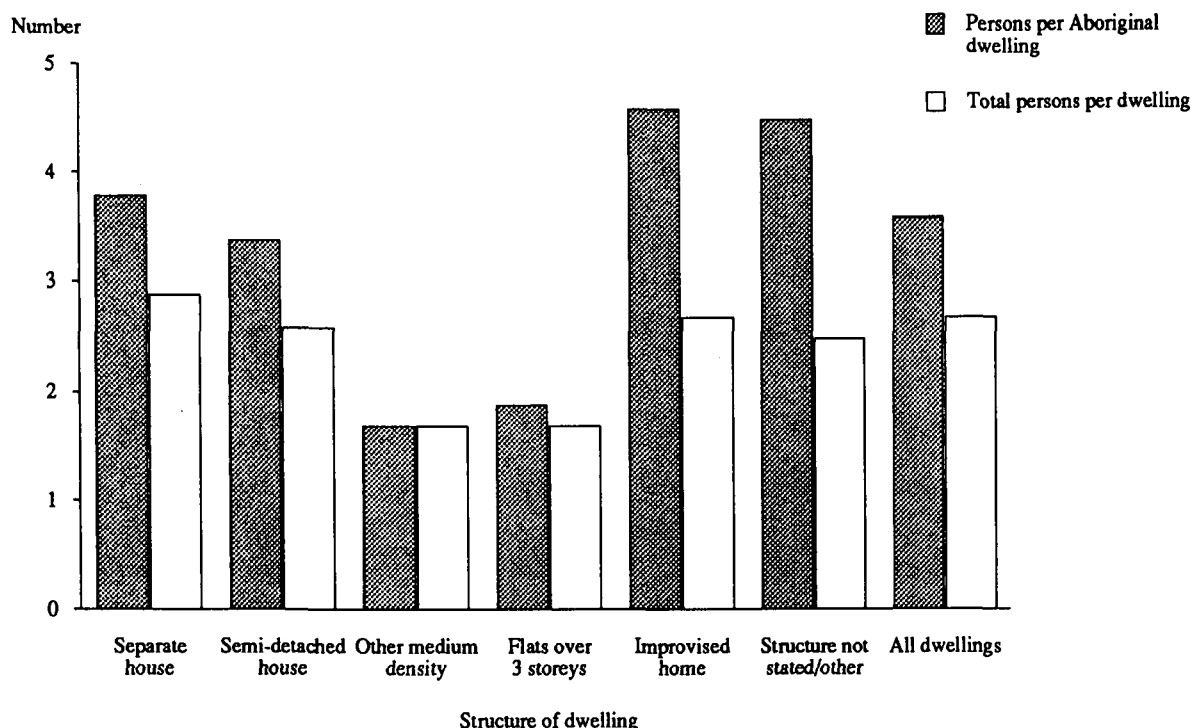
(a) Including caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) Aboriginal Dwellings may contain non-Aboriginal persons. See Explanatory Notes and Appendix A.

(c) Includes row or terrace houses and houses or flats attached to shops or offices.

(d) Includes occupied caravans, houseboats etc. not in caravan parks or marinas.

DIAGRAM 14 - AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING BY STRUCTURE OF DWELLING CENSUS 1986



Aboriginal Dwellings of any structure (other than medium density or flats of over three-storeys) contain noticeably more persons on average than all dwellings of these structures.

Aboriginal Dwellings which were in the category of improvised homes contained on average almost twice as many persons (4.6 per dwelling) as total dwellings in this category (2.7 per dwelling). Of the 135 Aboriginal Dwellings in this category, 132 were in non-urban areas of the State.

While most households lived in dwellings that were owned or being purchased, about half of all households enumerated in Aboriginal Dwellings were in dwellings rented from the South Australian Housing Trust (SAHT).

TABLE 30 - PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS^(a)
NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, CENSUS 1986

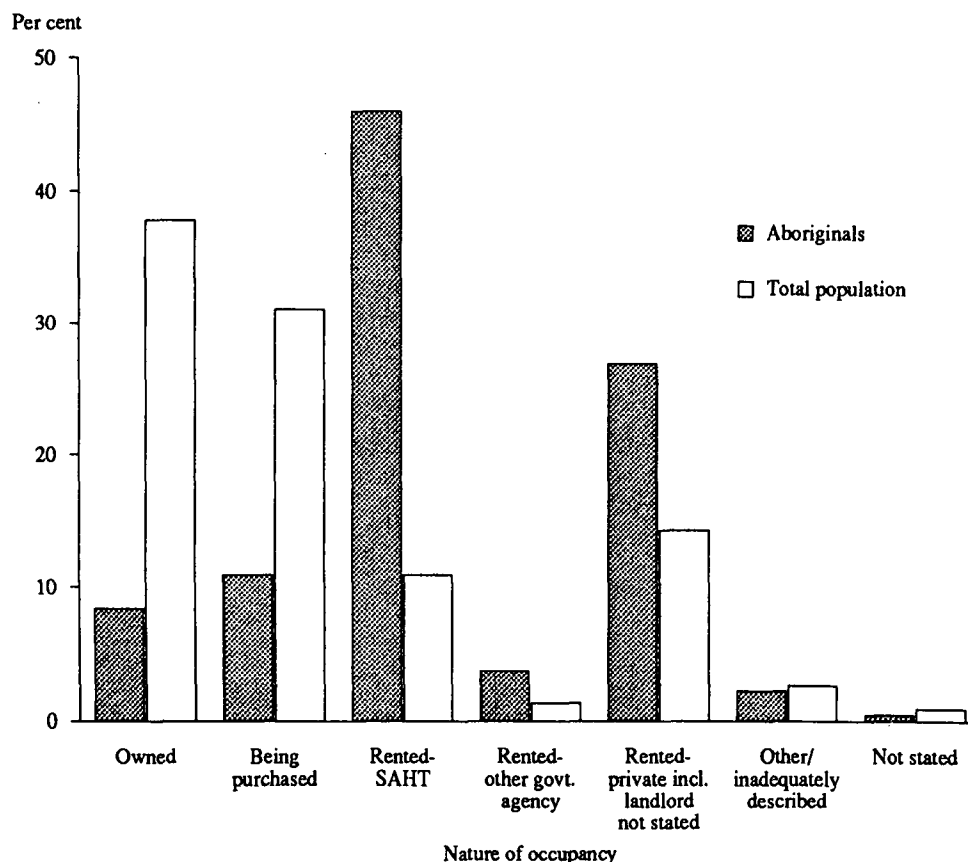
Nature of occupancy	Aboriginal Dwellings (b)				Total dwellings			
	Persons		Households		Persons		Households	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Owned	770	6.3	289	8.5	456,779	35.2	179,564	38.0
Being purchased	1,016	8.3	377	11.1	481,960	37.1	147,911	31.3
Rented - SAHT	6,178	50.3	1,566	46.2	142,107	10.9	52,299	11.1
- other government agency	473	3.9	131	3.9	20,119	1.5	6,874	1.5
- private incl. landlord not stated	3,510	28.6	917	27.1	153,283	11.8	67,987	14.4
Other/inadequately described	265	2.2	83	2.4	33,885	2.6	13,098	2.8
Not stated	71	0.6	25	0.7	10,830	0.8	5,092	1.1
Total	12,283	100.0	3,388	100.0	1,298,964	100.0	472,825	100.0

(a) Excludes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) Aboriginal Dwellings may contain non-Aboriginal persons. See Explanatory Notes and Appendix A.

The following diagram illustrates the relatively high proportions of Aboriginal households compared with all households in dwellings rented from the SAHT and the relatively low proportions that own or are purchasing their own home.

DIAGRAM 15 - HOUSEHOLDS^(a) : NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, CENSUS 1986



(a) In occupied private dwellings, excluding caravans etc. in caravan parks.

The tendency for households in Aboriginal Dwellings to rent from the SAHT is consistent with the higher proportions of Aboriginal households in semi-detached housing since overall, almost half of the SAHT's rented dwellings were semi-detached houses (*see* Table 31). About three-quarters of all occupied semi-detached dwellings counted in the Census were rented from the SAHT.

TABLE 31 - HOUSEHOLDS : STRUCTURE OF DWELLING^(a) BY WHETHER RENTED FROM THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSING TRUST, CENSUS 1986

Structure of dwelling	Aboriginal Dwellings (b)		Total dwellings	
	Households in SAHT rented dwellings	Total households	Households in SAHT rented dwellings	Total households
Separate house	1,090	2,421	15,244	367,423
Semi-detached house	404	450	24,635	32,689
Other medium density (c)	49	254	11,690	63,380
Flats over three-storeys	4	22	303	2,106
Improvised home	2	134	3	605
Structure not stated, other (d)	16	109	426	6,620
Total	1,566	3,389	52,300	472,825

(a) Excludes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

(b) Aboriginal Dwellings may contain non-Aboriginal persons. *See* Explanatory Notes and Appendix A.

(c) Includes row or terrace houses and houses or flats attached to shops or offices.

(d) Includes occupied caravans, houseboats etc. not in caravan parks or marinas.

Of the 2,421 households in Aboriginal Dwellings enumerated in separate houses, 45 per cent were rented from the SAHT compared to 4 per cent for all households.

As noted earlier, Aboriginal people were slightly more likely than the total population to have been counted in a non-private dwelling. Proportionally more Aboriginal people were enumerated in boarding houses, hostels for the homeless, other welfare institutions and detention institutions than was the case for the total population. Fewer were enumerated in hotels and motels, educational residences, nursing homes and homes for the aged.

TABLE 32 - PERSONS IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1986

Non-private dwelling type	Aboriginals		Total population	
	Persons number	Proportion per cent	Persons number	Proportion per cent
Hotel, motel	30	4.4	6,161	15.0
Staff quarters	52	7.7	3,358	8.2
Boarding house, private hotel	70	10.4	1,865	4.5
Educational residence (a)	35	5.2	3,350	8.2
Hospital	119	17.6	7,698	18.7
Hostel for disabled	26	3.8	1,521	3.7
Nursing home, home for aged	75	11.1	12,465	30.3
Hostel for homeless, night shelter, refuge	39	5.8	312	0.8
Childcare institution	18	2.7	203	0.5
Other welfare institution	60	8.9	128	0.3
Prison, corrective and detention institutions	127	18.8	858	2.1
Other	25	3.7	3,183	7.7
Total	676	100.0	41,099	100.0

(a) Includes boarding schools, residential colleges, halls of residence.

Aboriginals constitute about 1 per cent of the total population. However, 127 (15 per cent) of the 858 persons in prisons, corrective and detention institutions were Aboriginal. The disproportionate representation of Aboriginals in these institutions is not attributable to the relative youthfulness of the Aboriginal population since for all age groups, there were proportionally more Aboriginals in prisons, corrective and detention institutions (see Table 33).

TABLE 33 - PERSONS : WHETHER ENUMERATED IN PRISONS, CORRECTIVE AND DETENTION INSTITUTIONS BY AGE, CENSUS 1986

Where counted on Census night	Age group (years)										Total	
	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINALS												
In prisons, corrective and detention institutions	-	-	71	2.1	35	1.5	14	1.0	8	0.5	128	0.9
Elsewhere	5,539	100.0	3,322	97.9	2,298	98.5	1,321	99.0	1,685	99.5	14,162	99.1
Total	5,539	100.0	3,393	100.0	2,333	100.0	1,335	100.0	1,693	100.0	14,291	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION												
In prisons, corrective and detention institutions	4	-	360	0.2	294	0.1	117	0.1	79	-	858	0.1
Elsewhere	296,081	100.0	224,376	99.8	217,982	99.9	188,473	99.9	418,179	100.0	1,345,088	99.9
Total	296,085	100.0	224,736	100.0	218,276	100.0	188,590	100.0	418,258	100.0	1,345,945	100.0

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scope and Coverage of the 1986 Census

1. The 1986 Census of Population and Housing aimed to count every person who spent Census night in Australia, including persons on vessels in or between Australian ports, or on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. All dwellings were counted whether occupied or unoccupied. Visitors to Australia were included regardless of how long ago they arrived or how long they planned to stay. Australian residents out of the country on Census night were excluded from the count.

2. Diplomatic personnel and their families are out of the scope of the census, as are diplomatic residences.

Definitions

3. **Aboriginal Origin.** The 1981 and 1986 Census forms contained the following question concerning the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin of each person.

9. Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?	4	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Aboriginal
For persons of mixed origin, indicate the one to which they consider themselves to belong.	6	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Torres Strait Islander

Response to the question therefore constitutes self-identification by persons depending on whether or not they consider themselves to be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

4. **Statistical Local Area (SLA).** These areas are mainly based on legal local government areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

5. **Statistical Subdivisions (SSD).** These are made up of one or more SLAs and are used as a general purpose regional geographic area.

6. **Statistical Division (SD).** These are composed of one or more SSDs and are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Capital city SDs are predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital city for a period of at least twenty years.

7. **Section of State.** These are non-contiguous areas with particular urban or rural characteristics. The following Sections of State are distinguished:

- (a) **Major urban:** urban centres with a population of 100,000 or more. In South Australia, the urban section of the Adelaide Statistical Division (Urban Adelaide) is the only centre in this category;
- (b) **Other urban:** includes all urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999 and known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings, of which at least 100 are occupied on Census night;
- (c) **Locality:** includes all population clusters of 200 to 999 persons;

(d) **Rural balance:** the rural remainder of the State; and

(e) **Off-shore and migratory:** comprises persons who were enumerated on off-shore oil rigs, drilling platforms and the like, aboard ship in Australian waters or on an overnight journey by train or bus.

8. In this publication those Sections of State named locality, rural balance and off-shore and migratory are collectively referred to as *non-urban*.

9. **Communities** refer to recognised geographic clusters of Aboriginal people generally located in the non-urban Section of State.

10. **Primary family:** in a one-family household, that family is a primary family. In multiple-family households, one family is the primary family and the others are secondary families. For further information see *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0).

11. **Dwellings.** For the 1986 Census, dwellings were classified into the following basic groups.

- (a) An *occupied private dwelling* is defined as the premises occupied by a household on Census night. It is normally a house, flat, part of a house, or even a room, but can also be a house above shops or offices, traditional Aboriginal structures, a boat, or a tent if it is standing on its own block of land. A caravan situated on a residential allotment is also classed as a private dwelling.
- (b) An *unoccupied private dwelling* is a structure built specifically for living purposes which is habitable but unoccupied at the time of the Census.
- (c) *Non-private dwellings* include hotels, motels, boarding houses, gaols, hospitals and religious and charitable institutions.
- (d) *Occupied caravans etc. in caravan parks* include caravans, tents, cabins, campervans etc. in caravan parks and occupied boats in marinas.

12. In this publication, only those dwellings where an Aboriginal person lived alone or the reference person and/or spouse of the primary family were Aboriginal or TSI were counted as *Aboriginal Dwellings*. For further information see Appendix A.

13. **Ancestry.** A question on ancestry was asked for the first time in the 1986 Census. Each person was asked to state their ancestry. The answers to this question depended, to some extent, on how a person perceived their ancestry. Where persons of mixed ancestry reported several ancestries, only the first two listed were coded.

14. **Employed persons.** Persons aged 15 years or more who:

- (a) worked for payment or profit or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week before Census night; or
- (b) had a job from which they were on leave or otherwise temporarily absent; or
- (c) were on strike or stood down temporarily.

15. **Unemployed persons:** persons aged 15 years or

more who were not employed during the week before Census night, and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time during the 4 weeks before Census night.

16. *Not in labour force:* persons aged 15 years or more who were not employed, and who did not look for work in the week before Census night. This category includes persons who are retired, pensioners and persons solely engaged in home duties. It also includes bonded trainees (including trainee teachers), and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions.

17. *Labour force:* comprises all persons who during the week before Census night were employed or unemployed.

18. *Individual annual income.* For each person, individual annual income was derived from the total gross income (before tax, superannuation, health insurance and other deductions) usually received each week from all sources and including family allowance; pensions; unemployment benefits and other government benefits and pensions; worker's compensation; superannuation; wages; salary; overtime; dividends; rents received; business or farm income (less expenses of operation); and interest received.

19. *Median individual annual income* is that income above and below which 50 per cent of the population falls.

Supplementary Procedures

20. For the 1986 Census a number of supplementary field and processing procedures were adopted for the enumeration of Aboriginal people. Emphasis was placed on gaining acceptance of the Census by Aboriginal people.

Interpretation of these Statistics

21. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of these statistics, it is clearly not possible to eliminate all inaccuracies. Inevitably, some errors will survive in the final results. Errors may arise in the following ways:

- (a) *Under-enumeration.* Although a great deal of effort is made to count everyone at the census, some people are invariably missed. A post-enumeration survey is held after the census, and in 1986 the survey indicated that 1.8 per cent of people were missed from the 1986 Census in Australia (1.6 per cent in South Australia);
- (b) *Partial response.* In those instances where the householder omitted to provide a response to a question, a 'not stated' code was allocated; with the exception of non-response to age, sex and marital status, and SLA of usual residence. These variables were imputed using other information on the Census form, and specially constructed random tables. The non-response rate for the Aboriginal origin question in 1986 was 1.7 per cent for Australia compared to 3.8 per cent in 1981 and 8.4 per cent in 1976. A brief discussion of non-response to selected Census Questions constitutes Appendix B;
- (c) *Respondent error.* Persons filling in a census form may make mistakes or misunderstand a question. During processing, editing procedures designed to

detect inconsistent or invalid answers are used to minimise such errors, but no correction is possible for errors which cannot be detected in this way. Thus, some errors made by respondents survive in the final output;

- (d) *Processing error.* Errors can arise during the transcription of responses from a census form to computer media. Quality control procedures minimise these errors to insignificance for most uses; and
- (e) *Self-identification.* The way in which persons answer a question in a census may be affected by community attitudes at the time of the census. The ABS can do little to verify the accuracy of answers given.

Introduced Random Error

22. The ABS has made slight random adjustments to the 1986 Census data to avoid the inadvertent release of identifiable information. Because non-zero cells have been randomly adjusted, the totals shown may be slightly greater or less than the sum of their components and differences may be observed when comparing the same totals in different tables. This introduced error, in addition to possible respondent and processing error, means that no significance can be attached to cells of three or less.

23. For reasons outlined above statistics in this publication should not be taken as precise measures but considered as indicators only. Small cells should be interpreted with caution.

Further Information

24. The ABS plans to release a number of standard output products containing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander information from the 1986 Census. These include:

- Census 86 - Counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders : Australia, States and Territories* (2499.0)
- Census 86 - Data Quality - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Counts* (2602.0)
- Census 86 - The Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (monograph) (2503.0)
- Census 86 - Selected National Cross-classified Tables* (microfiche batch number C86.501)
- Census 86 - Statistical Local Areas with 100 or more Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders - Selected Cross-classified Tables* (microfiche batch number C86.402)

25. Details of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander tabulations are contained in the *Catalogue of 1986 Census Tables* (2175.0). Users may also request non-standard census outputs from the ABS. For more details see *Census 86 - Special Data Services* (2181.0) and *Census 86 - Census Products Price List: Edition 3* (2177.0).

26. *The 1986 Census Dictionary* (2174.0) contains definitions of terms and explains concepts used in the collection, processing and output phases of the census.

27. The publication *Aboriginals in South Australia : A Statistical Profile - 1981 Census of Population and Housing* (3205.4) contains detailed information on Aboriginals based on data collected at the 1981 Census.

Related Publications

28. For a comprehensive treatment of procedural

changes relating to Aboriginal enumeration from 1971 to 1981 see ABS Occasional Paper No. 1985/2 *An Evaluation of Census Counts of the Aboriginal Population, 1971, 1976 and 1981 Censuses*

29. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Symbols and Other Usages

..	not applicable
-	nil or rounded to zero
TSI	Torres Strait Islander
(C)	Municipality with city status
(DC)	District Council
(M)	Municipality

30. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

APPENDIX A

ABORIGINAL DWELLINGS AND INHABITANTS

In the 1986 Census, all persons were asked if they were of Aboriginal origin. If one or more persons of Aboriginal origin were counted in an occupied private dwelling or occupied caravan etc. in a caravan park, then the dwelling was assigned an *Aboriginal Dwelling Indicator*. Non-Aboriginal persons may also live in dwellings assigned an Aboriginal Dwelling Indicator. These dwellings can be further classified as:

- (i) dwellings where the reference person *and* spouse of the primary family were Aboriginal (but which may also contain non-Aboriginal persons);
- (ii) dwellings where *either* the reference person *or* spouse (if present), of the primary family were Aboriginal;
- (iii) dwellings where an Aboriginal person lived alone;
- (iv) dwellings where *neither* the reference person *nor* spouse (if present), of the primary family were Aboriginal but *at least one* other person was Aboriginal; or,
- (v) dwellings where no-one was of Aboriginal origin or did not answer the census question on Aboriginal origin.

Only the first three categories were used to identify Aboriginal Dwellings. Aboriginal Dwellings may contain non-Aboriginal persons. Dwellings in category (iv) above may contain Aboriginal persons but are not classified as Aboriginal Dwellings.

PERSONS AND DWELLINGS^(a) BY ABORIGINAL DWELLING INDICATOR, CENSUS 1986

Aboriginal Dwelling Indicator	Persons in dwellings			Total	Dwellings
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Not stated		
(i) Reference person and spouse of primary family Aboriginal	5,381	30	5	5,416	1,009
(ii) Either reference person or spouse of primary family Aboriginal	6,605	1,616	54	8,275	2,061
(iii) Lone Aboriginal	341	341	341
<i>Total: Aboriginal Dwellings</i>	<i>12,327</i>	<i>1,646</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>14,032</i>	<i>3,411</i>
(iv) Reference person and spouse of primary family not Aboriginal but at least one other person Aboriginal	1,288	1,791	25	3,104	818
(v) No Aboriginal persons or not stated	..	1,274,695	13,015	1,287,710	471,758
<i>Total: All dwellings</i>	<i>13,615</i>	<i>1,278,132</i>	<i>13,099</i>	<i>1,304,846</i>	<i>475,987</i>

(a) Excludes non-private dwellings.

The table above shows 91 per cent of Aboriginal persons living in private dwellings were in Aboriginal Dwellings and 88 per cent of persons in Aboriginal Dwellings were of Aboriginal origin.

The 818 dwellings in category (iv) were excluded from the definition of an Aboriginal Dwelling. Fifty-nine per cent of the inhabitants of these dwellings were non-Aboriginal, and only 9 per cent of Aboriginal persons enumerated in private dwellings lived in this category of dwellings.

APPENDIX B

NON-RESPONSE

When completing census forms, some people omitted to provide a response to one or more questions. During census processing, where the non-response was to questions on age, sex, marital status and SLA of usual residence, an answer was imputed from other information on the form or assigned from specially constructed random tables. All other questions with non-response were coded as 'not stated'.

Non-response rates by Aboriginals to census questions were relatively high compared with non-response rates for the population as a whole. For some questions, the 'not stated' category constituted the second largest category of response (e.g. see Table 19).

Particular care must be taken in interpreting data where the amount of non-response to a question is similar to, or greater than the size of other categories of response. Care is necessary since persons who did not respond may not constitute a random group, and, if their true responses were known, may have altered the relative distribution of the other categories of response.

The following table compares non-response rates for selected questions for the Aboriginal and total population of South Australia. Generally questions which recorded the highest non-response rates for the Aboriginal population also resulted in relatively high non-response rates among the total population and *vice versa*.

NON-RESPONSE RATES : SELECTED CENSUS QUESTIONS, CENSUS 1986

Census question		Aboriginals			Total population		
		Persons		Not stated as a proportion of total	Persons		Not stated as a proportion of total
		Not stated	Total		Not stated	Total	
No.	Topic	No.	No.	Per cent	No.	No.	Per cent
15	Ancestry	478	14,291	3.3	76,889	1,345,945	5.7
17,18	Proficiency in English	425	12,256	3.5	16,025	1,248,325	1.3
22	Age left school	929	8,751	10.6	39,794	1,049,859	3.8
23	Qualifications	1,209	8,751	13.8	90,659	1,049,859	8.6
24	Income	1,024	8,751	11.7	55,540	1,049,859	5.3
26-28	Employment status	454	8,751	5.2	16,285	1,049,859	1.6
29,30	Occupation	92	2,879	3.2	5,665	568,758	1.0
H3	Nature of occupancy	85	13,564	0.6	10,830	1,298,964	0.8
C1	Structure of dwelling	419	13,614	3.1	14,690	1,304,846	1.1

Aboriginal non-response was particularly high (i.e. greater than 5 per cent) for questions on age left school, qualifications, income and employment status. In the following table, it is evident that for these topics, the levels of non-response were highest for non-urban Aboriginals. Aboriginal persons aged 65 years and over had high levels of non-response to questions on the age they left school and qualifications, while Aboriginals aged 15 to 24 years returned high non-response rates on income and employment status.

ABORIGINALS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : SELECTED NON-RESPONSE RATES BY SECTION OF STATE AND AGE
CENSUS 1986
(Per cent)

Characteristic	Non-response rates by topic			
	Age left school	Qualifications	Income	Employment status
Section of State:				
Major urban	7.9	11.9	9.2	2.8
Other urban	8.5	11.7	10.4	3.3
Non-urban	16.6	18.7	16.5	10.5
Age group (years):				
15-24	9.2	14.7	14.3	5.8
25-34	9.0	11.0	8.8	3.9
35-44	11.3	13.1	10.4	5.2
45-54	13.3	14.2	11.6	5.7
55-64	14.3	16.7	11.5	5.1
65 and over	20.4	20.8	11.8	5.3
Total	10.6	13.8	11.7	5.2

Since there may be many complex and inter-related factors operating to produce relatively high levels of non-response to some questions, particularly among the Aboriginal population, considerable caution should be exercised in interpreting some of the data in this publication.

The 1986 Census publication *Data Quality - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Counts* (2602.0) will provide a more detailed analysis of the quality of the data concerning Aboriginal people.

APPENDIX C

ABORIGINAL AND TOTAL POPULATIONS : AGE BY SECTION OF STATE BY SEX, CENSUS 1986

Section of State by sex		Age group (years)															Total	
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74		75 and over
ABORIGINALS																		
Major urban	M	384	344	356	362	342	250	214	155	98	63	54	33	23	13	10	11	2,719
	F	428	326	363	390	327	296	235	178	128	79	66	50	33	34	19	28	2,977
	P	812	669	718	752	668	547	448	333	228	142	120	81	56	47	31	42	5,696
Other urban	M	350	304	277	257	255	184	152	104	77	56	62	30	23	17	12	16	2,180
	F	368	280	318	273	278	230	145	122	85	84	66	46	32	25	23	25	2,401
	P	718	585	594	530	532	415	298	226	163	140	129	78	56	44	35	40	4,580
Non-urban	M	261	211	254	246	218	191	128	106	100	87	71	56	40	33	21	29	2,058
	F	244	240	230	238	208	175	129	108	73	86	65	44	46	39	16	24	1,957
	P	508	452	487	483	426	367	256	215	170	170	137	99	85	73	36	51	4,015
Total	M	996	863	887	867	814	627	497	365	277	205	190	119	88	64	42	56	6,955
	F	1,038	845	911	901	812	701	508	408	282	250	197	139	110	100	59	77	7,336
	P	2,034	1,709	1,800	1,768	1,625	1,329	1,004	775	560	453	386	258	198	164	102	134	14,291
TOTAL POPULATION																		
Major urban	M	31,653	30,251	34,907	39,934	39,897	38,457	34,796	35,065	27,712	23,318	21,018	22,926	21,775	16,485	13,491	15,199	446,885
	F	30,437	29,051	33,011	38,956	39,635	38,952	36,284	36,367	28,340	23,903	21,149	23,208	23,793	20,080	18,019	28,926	470,115
	P	62,092	59,304	67,916	78,891	79,532	77,409	71,080	71,433	56,054	47,220	42,166	46,134	45,568	36,564	31,510	44,126	917,000
Other urban	M	9,244	8,814	9,363	8,814	8,457	9,013	8,817	8,487	6,476	5,340	4,895	5,429	5,021	4,157	3,364	3,861	109,552
	F	8,931	8,444	9,010	8,724	8,698	9,220	8,620	8,161	6,203	5,160	4,693	5,237	5,335	4,746	4,191	6,110	111,485
	P	18,175	17,258	18,373	17,539	17,154	18,235	17,436	16,650	12,676	10,500	9,590	10,668	10,356	8,902	7,553	9,972	221,037
Non-urban	M	8,905	8,817	9,622	9,025	8,356	8,916	8,987	9,296	7,439	6,067	5,356	5,499	4,679	3,456	2,574	2,535	109,524
	F	8,454	8,288	8,884	7,465	6,775	7,908	8,305	8,419	6,620	5,385	4,575	4,554	4,196	3,200	2,401	2,959	98,386
	P	17,357	17,108	18,506	16,487	15,131	16,825	17,292	17,714	14,058	11,452	9,928	10,052	8,875	6,657	4,974	5,491	207,907
Total	M	49,801	47,883	53,891	57,771	56,711	56,386	52,600	52,849	41,628	34,724	31,268	33,854	31,477	24,098	19,429	21,595	665,960
	F	47,819	45,786	50,904	55,145	55,109	56,082	53,210	52,948	41,163	34,448	30,417	33,000	33,323	28,025	24,608	37,993	679,984
	P	97,620	93,669	104,796	112,915	111,819	112,466	105,809	105,798	82,791	69,172	61,685	66,855	64,799	52,123	44,039	59,589	1,345,945

APPENDIX D

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : AGE BY AGE LEFT SCHOOL, CENSUS 1986

Age left school (years)	Age group (years)												Total	
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINALS														
Under 13	29	0.9	39	1.7	44	3.3	38	4.5	18	4.0	20	5.0	188	2.1
13-16	2,048	60.4	1,544	66.2	909	68.2	539	64.2	237	52.1	158	39.7	5,434	62.1
17-19	462	13.6	443	19.0	113	8.5	25	3.0	13	2.9	4	1.0	1,062	12.1
19 and over	17	0.5	27	1.2	8	0.6	4	0.5	2	0.4	2	0.5	59	0.7
Still at school	458	13.5	1	—	5	0.4	1	0.1	—	—	1	0.3	468	5.3
Did not go to school	67	2.0	69	3.0	105	7.9	123	14.6	117	25.7	130	32.7	612	7.0
Not stated	311	9.2	211	9.0	151	11.3	112	13.3	65	14.3	81	20.4	929	10.6
Total	3,393	100.0	2,333	100.0	1,333	100.0	840	100.0	455	100.0	398	100.0	8,751	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION														
Under 13	342	0.2	995	0.5	3,274	1.7	6,518	5.0	7,546	5.7	7,784	5.0	26,460	2.5
13-16	105,623	47.0	125,906	57.7	131,662	69.8	101,001	77.2	103,851	78.9	118,203	75.9	686,249	65.4
17-19	64,035	28.5	77,856	35.7	42,260	22.4	15,606	11.9	12,145	9.2	11,835	7.6	223,735	21.3
19 and over	2,882	1.3	7,635	3.5	5,458	2.9	2,315	1.8	2,038	1.5	2,263	1.5	22,587	2.2
Still at school	43,765	19.5	101	—	71	—	47	—	38	—	64	—	44,088	4.2
Did not go to school	330	0.1	608	0.3	798	0.4	1,560	1.2	1,442	1.1	2,206	1.4	6,948	0.7
Not stated	7,760	3.5	5,172	2.4	5,070	2.7	3,811	2.9	4,589	3.5	13,393	8.6	39,794	3.8
Total	224,736	100.0	218,276	100.0	188,590	100.0	130,856	100.0	131,653	100.0	155,749	100.0	1,049,859	100.0

APPENDIX E

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY AGE AND SEX, CENSUS 1986

Labour force status	Age group (years)												Total	
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINAL MALES														
Employed	520	31.0	561	50.0	341	53.0	188	47.8	73	35.3	14	8.6	1,696	40.3
Unemployed	513	30.6	302	26.9	116	18.0	55	14.0	7	3.4	2	1.2	999	23.7
Total in labour force	1,035	61.7	865	77.0	459	71.3	242	61.6	80	38.6	17	10.4	2,696	64.0
Not in labour force	552	32.9	220	19.6	153	23.8	129	32.8	112	54.1	138	84.7	1,302	30.9
Not stated	94	5.6	40	3.6	33	5.1	21	5.3	14	6.8	9	5.5	211	5.0
Total	1,678	100.0	1,123	100.0	644	100.0	393	100.0	163	100.0	207	100.0	4,210	100.0
ABORIGINAL FEMALES														
Employed	420	24.5	352	29.1	249	36.1	120	26.9	32	12.9	7	3.0	1,181	26.0
Unemployed	324	18.9	122	10.1	42	6.1	26	5.8	2	0.8	-	-	515	11.3
Total in labour force	744	43.5	473	39.2	292	42.3	145	32.5	35	14.1	7	3.0	1,695	37.3
Not in labour force	865	50.5	683	56.5	361	52.3	272	61.0	204	82.3	216	91.9	2,601	57.3
Not stated	103	6.0	53	4.4	38	5.5	26	5.8	10	4.0	11	4.7	242	5.3
Total	1,712	100.0	1,208	100.0	690	100.0	446	100.0	248	100.0	235	100.0	4,539	100.0
TOTAL MALES														
Employed	68,973	60.2	92,759	85.1	83,246	88.1	54,939	83.3	35,427	54.2	4,753	7.3	340,096	66.1
Unemployed	14,769	12.9	9,419	8.6	5,041	5.3	3,592	5.4	3,630	5.6	196	0.3	36,644	7.1
Total in labour force	83,740	73.1	102,177	93.8	88,286	93.4	58,532	88.7	39,055	59.8	4,950	7.6	376,740	73.2
Not in labour force	28,814	25.2	5,343	4.9	4,890	5.2	6,666	10.1	25,269	38.7	59,010	90.6	129,994	25.3
Not stated	1,925	1.7	1,463	1.3	1,300	1.4	794	1.2	1,006	1.5	1,162	1.8	7,650	1.5
Total	114,482	100.0	108,984	100.0	94,478	100.0	65,992	100.0	65,329	100.0	65,121	100.0	514,385	100.0
TOTAL FEMALES														
Employed	60,606	55.0	61,347	56.1	58,164	61.8	32,981	50.8	13,403	20.2	2,162	2.4	228,663	42.7
Unemployed	11,647	10.6	5,791	5.3	3,483	3.7	1,833	2.8	569	0.9	134	0.1	23,456	4.4
Total in labour force	72,251	65.5	67,141	61.4	61,646	65.5	34,814	53.7	13,971	21.1	2,296	2.5	252,117	47.1
Not in labour force	36,328	32.9	40,245	36.8	30,960	32.9	29,021	44.7	51,291	77.3	86,878	95.9	274,720	51.3
Not stated	1,674	1.5	1,906	1.7	1,505	1.6	1,029	1.6	1,062	1.6	1,457	1.6	8,636	1.6
Total	110,254	100.0	109,290	100.0	94,111	100.0	64,864	100.0	66,325	100.0	90,629	100.0	535,474	100.0

APPENDIX F

PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER : OCCUPATION GROUP BY AGE, CENSUS 1986

Occupation group	Age group (years)										Total	
	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 and over			
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
ABORIGINALS												
Managers and administrators	11	1.2	43	4.7	48	8.1	20	6.5	10	7.8	132	4.6
Professionals	28	3.0	75	8.2	57	9.6	25	8.2	5	3.9	193	6.7
Para-professionals	37	3.9	82	9.0	44	7.4	25	8.2	12	9.4	203	7.1
Tradespersons	164	17.4	108	11.8	63	10.6	31	10.1	29	22.7	398	13.8
Clerks	161	17.1	145	15.9	80	13.5	19	6.2	5	3.9	410	14.2
Sales and personal services	105	11.2	71	7.8	41	6.9	12	3.9	10	7.8	239	8.3
Plant and machine operators	54	5.7	86	9.4	60	10.1	31	10.1	10	7.8	239	8.3
Labourers and related workers	295	31.4	232	25.4	143	24.2	108	35.3	39	30.5	813	28.2
Inadequately described	44	4.7	50	5.5	37	6.3	21	6.9	9	7.0	161	5.6
Not stated	35	3.7	20	2.2	20	3.4	12	3.9	3	2.3	92	3.2
Total	940	100.0	914	100.0	592	100.0	306	100.0	128	100.0	2,879	100.0
TOTAL POPULATION												
Managers and administrators	4,452	3.4	15,361	10.0	23,178	16.4	15,505	17.6	12,806	23.0	71,301	12.5
Professionals	6,365	4.9	22,481	14.6	20,429	14.4	8,887	10.1	5,254	9.4	63,418	11.2
Para-professionals	7,077	5.5	13,498	8.8	10,357	7.3	5,700	6.5	2,715	4.9	39,345	6.9
Tradespersons	24,642	19.0	23,667	15.4	18,433	13.0	13,307	15.1	8,457	15.2	88,508	15.6
Clerks	24,473	18.9	25,946	16.8	21,828	15.4	11,635	13.2	6,134	11.0	90,016	15.8
Sales and personal services	27,923	21.5	17,828	11.6	14,711	10.4	8,252	9.4	4,342	7.8	73,056	12.8
Plant and machine operators	8,068	6.2	12,503	8.1	11,195	7.9	7,720	8.8	4,631	8.3	44,117	7.8
Labourers and related workers	23,778	18.4	19,823	12.9	17,940	12.7	14,314	16.3	9,125	16.4	84,979	14.9
Inadequately described	1,470	1.1	1,851	1.2	2,101	1.5	1,613	1.8	1,317	2.4	8,353	1.5
Not stated	1,330	1.0	1,148	0.7	1,237	0.9	987	1.1	964	1.7	5,665	1.0
Total	129,577	100.0	154,107	100.0	141,410	100.0	87,920	100.0	55,744	100.0	568,758	100.0